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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

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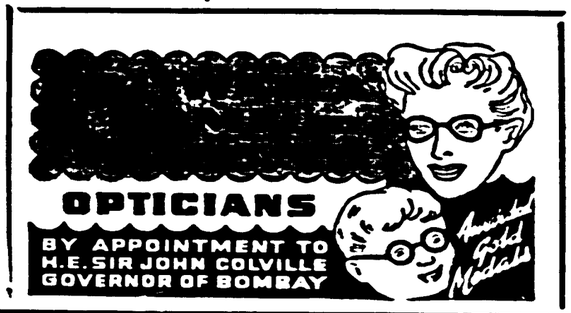

BACK TO WALL FIGHT AT DELHI

Gandhiji And Supporters To Stick To United India

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 1: A real struggle for power has commenced here. Mahatma Gandhi has declared unequivocally that the British have no business to change the map of India and cannot divide the country. The League's slogan of "divide and quit" remains. Gandhiji and his supporters are fighting with their backs to the wall in the Working Committee. His opponents assert that the exigencies of the hour have made the partition of India inevitable.

LEAGUE ATTITUDE

The League's attitude is pretty well-known. Notwithstanding Mr. Suhrawardy's abortive attempts to retain the unity of Bengal, the League circles are confident that the verdict of this afternoon's meeting will be in favour of a division of India even division of India even on the basis of a truncated Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten, at tomorrow's conference is expected to present two alternatives namely the May 16 plan and Pakistan on the basis of a division of Bengal, Assam and the Punjab. The British proposals envisage the implementation of either plan through its own agency

IF MAHATMA WINS

It will thus be evident that the whole basis of the conference might be knocked down if Mahatma Gandhi's viewpoint prevails in the Working Committee. For one thing the British might advance the date of their quitting India. Lord Mountbatten's broadcast on June 4 however is on the basis of an agreement on either of the two alternatives. An agreement, as already reported, would mean the reconstitution of the interim Government and its replacement by two Cabinets enjoying Dominion powers. It would also mean the creation of two Governorships, each in Bengal and the Punjab, of a division of India with Governors and their own Cabinets and Legislatures. It assumes that all the existing ones will tender their resignations early in July and only those enjoying the confidence of the then Interim Government will be reappointed.

The Viceroy's broadcast will indicate the appointment of a Boundary and other Commissions to divide the country. The restoration of peace in the country is an essential part of the plan and Lord Mountbatten it is presumed will lay a special stress on this aspect of the question and urge on the party leaders to restore peace in the country.

CONGRESS CABINET ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee resumed its deliberations at the Bhangi Colony at 3 this afternoon.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, Sardar Baldev Singh, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, and Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh attended the meeting as special invitees.

The Congress Working Committee, after a three-hour meeting adjourned till tomorrow.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

NEW DELHI, June 1, (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League which met this evening, considered the political situation in the country and also the situation that has aristen in Gurgaon and other places in India.

The Committee met at Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's residence at 6-15 this evening. Mr. M. A. Jinnah Presided

The following were present: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar Mr. Karamatali, Mr. Latifur Rehman, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Syed Abdur Rauf, Mr. Akram Khan, Qazi Mohamed Isa, Mian Bashir Ahmed. Chaudhry Khaliquzzman, Khan of Mamdot Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy and Mr. Ghulani Hussain Hidayatullah.

The Committee passed a resolution of condolence of the death of Begum Mohammad Ali. The resolution reads: "The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Begum Mohammad Ali who had devoted her life to the service of the Muslim nation and inspite of her weak health and old age did not spare herself in working wholeheartedly for the cause of Pakistan as a member of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League for the last ten years. Her death at this juncture is an irreparable loss to the Muslims India.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Khawaja Nazimuddin and Mr. Khuro also attetnded the meeting

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 6 p. m. tomorrow.

EGYPT TO APPEAL TO U.N.O.

CAIRO, June 1 (Reuter): It was expected here today that Mahmood Hassan Pasha, the Egptian Ambassador in Washington, would deliver Egypt's appeal against Britain over the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations during this week.

India To Be Offered Dominion Status?

PROVISION TO OPT OUT OF COMMONWEALTH

Three-Day Time-Limit For Leaders' Decision: Congress And League Executives Meet

NEW DELHI, June 1. (A.P.I.): The Viceroy Lord Mountbatten, when he meets the Indian political leaders tomorrow morning, will make a straight offer of Dominion Status to India, in terms of the Statute of Westminster, which provides for the opting out of the Commonwealth, according to persistent and possibly well-grounded speculation going round the capital tonight.

PARTITION PLAN

According to present indications, the Muslim Lsague will get "Pakistan" with Bengal and the Punjab partitioned while the Pathans will have the freedom to elect to join or keep out of Pakistan. Thus two states—Hindustan and Pakistan—enjoying Dominion Status appear to be contemplated.

Another story which is current but lacks official confirmation relates to a reconstitution of the Interim Government on the lines of a Dominion Government or Union Governments and the Viceroy as such will cease to exist though there will be the Governor-General whose functions will approximate to that of the Governor-Gentrals in Australia. Canada and South Africa.

SPECULATION IN DELHI

On the eve of what is generally expected to be a historic announcement in the relations between Great Britain and India which the Viceroy will communicate to Indian leaders tomorrow, a good deal of speculation as to its nature and implications is being indulged in the political dovecots here.

Congress and the League circles have raised their respective banners of Hindustan and Pakistan which will lead to the inevitable corollary of division of Bengal and the Punjab.

FUL DOMINION STATUS

The terms of the announcement which the Viceroy is making tomorrow morning have been kept a top secret both in England and in India, but this has not prevented political quarters here in assuming that in the absence of a settlement between the two major political parties, H. M. G. will make an offer of full Dominion Status for both Pakistan and Hindustan straightaway to take effect forthwith subject, of course, to the attidue of the parties concerned.

According to present indications, there is not likely to be much time lag and the "yes or no" from the political parties should be available within two or three days and the Viceroy will have something concrete to place before the country when he meets the press on Thursday morning.

VICEROY'S CONTRIBUTION

Nothing is known of the part which the Viceroy played in the London talks, but according to a usually well-inormed source his mission to London has benefited India enormously. According to the same source the two Indias will enjoy complete immunity from any kind of interference or control by the British Government or their representatives here. If Inda is to become a Dominion or Dominions, it is anticipated the necessary Legislative measures will be undertaken by H. M. G. to bring India under the Statute of Westminster.

It is suggested in political quarters here that Dominion Status with a common Governor-General should eliminate the question of splitting up the Army which will probably work under a consolidated general staff functioning for both Dominions unless some other arrangement is mutually agreed upon. In any case, the urgency of dividing the army will disappear, a division which the Indian army itself does not seem to favour.

FRESH ELECTIONS IN FRONTIER

It is learned that fresh elections will take place in N.W.F.P. to give an opportunity to the people there to cast their lot either with Pakistan or to stand aloof, and that British Baluchistan will be included in the Pakistan zone.

The fact that there may be a common Governor-General for the "two Indias" it is considered, will ensure a common policy for the maintenance of internal order and defence against external aggression.

It is envisaged that the present Interim Government will disappear with the transition of India to the status of a Dominion.

While it is recognised that it will be futile to speculate on the reactions of the political parties, to unconfirmed suggestions, it is pointed out that the Congress Working Committee in its resolution on H. M. G's statement of February 20 made the following comments: "The transfer of power in order to be smooth should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and administration and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the constitutional head of the Government. The Central Government must necessarily function as a Cabinet with full authority and responsibility. Any other arrangement is incompatible with good Government and is peculiarly dangerous during a transitional period full of political and teconomic crisis."

PLEBISCITE PLAN

It is understood that if as is anticipated. India is to have the status of a Dominion forthwith, this will by no means affect the Viceroy's plan regarding "national partition" plebescite and other steps to be taken to solve the complicated and intricate problems of provincial partition and division of the assets of the present Centre.

Political quarters expect that the Muslim League will oppose the proposals. It is recalled that the Muslim League President Mr. Jinnah has made categorical statements opposing partition of provinces.

The congress Working Committee held another brief session this afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi was present. It is understood that the main question that was discussed related to partition of the Punjab and Bengal. The Committee will meet again tomorrow evening when it will have H. M. G's plan before it: It is understood that the Viceroy will have the reactions of both the political parties to his proposals by Tuesday night for communication to the British Cabinet and a fairly full picture to present to the world on Thursday morning

A number of prominent Statesmen from the Indian States have already arrived in Delhi and they are expected to meet the Viceroy on Tuesday afternoon.

ROLE OF PRINCES

In the light of the expected developments some obscurity surrounds the role of the Princes especially under the two-dominion scheme with the loss of their paramountcy. According to a prominent statesman H. M.G. will not give any encouragement to the states to adopt "a recalcitrant attitude" and their chances of existing as independent units of the Commonwealth are meagre. It is generally expected that they will enter one or the other of the Constituent Assemblies.

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princess, the Nawab of Bhopal, who is now in Delhi will tender his resignation shortly. The Maharaja of Patiala, Pro-Chancellor and a number of other Princes it is learned are opposed to the present trend of the Chamber's policy and according to certain informed circles if this opposition continues and gatheres momentum, it may affect the existence of the Chamber itself.

INVITEES TO TODAY'S CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy has invited the following leaders to meet him at the Viceroy's House at 10 a. m. on Monday, June 2, 1947.

On behalf of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. J. B. Kripalani;

On behalf of the Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar;

And on behalf of the Sikhs Sardar Baldev Singh.

Peace Talks In Mukden

People's Political Council's Resolution

NANLING, May 1, (Reuter): The Peoples Political Council unanimously resolved today that Mukden be selected as the host city for the Japanese Peace Conference and proceedings beginning on September 18 this year.

Fifty-two signitorites of the motion claimed that World War had its real start in Mukden when on September 18, 1931, the Japanese occupied the city.

It was fitting that the peace conference should be held there, they said and expressed the opinion that America and Russia would not object.

The resolution will be sent to the Foreign Minsters concerned.

21 NEWSPAPERMEN ARRESTED

SHANGHAI, June 1, (Reuter): Eighty students and 21 newspapermen were arrested in Chungking Southern China, today in a surprise round-up after proclamation of martial law.

It was learned that a similar action was averted in Nanking chiefly because of a protest made last night by members of the legislative Yuan (Chinese Assembly).

Members of the Legislative Yuan who made the appeal to the Government protesting against the illegal arrests are also belived to have contributed greatly to the change of mind in Nanking.

The Peoples Political Council (Provisional Parliament) passed a resolution asking the Government to protect the freedom of the press and to protect netwspapermen and providing that papers guilty of libel and unprincipled reporting must not be closed without prior warning or without court action.

Round-up of students alleged to be Communist began in Shanghai on Friday when 26 students were arrested on grounds of planning to turn the student anti-civil war demonstration planned for tomorrow into a "General uprising."

England Team Personnel For Test Match

LONDON, June 1, (Reuter): The England team against South Africa in thet first cricket test a Nottingham on Junte 7, 9, 10 and 11 will be selected from N.W.D. Yardley of Yorkshire (Captain) W. J. Edrich (Middlesex) J. W. Martin (Kent) Len Hutton (Porkshire) D. Compton (Middlesex), C. Washbrook (Lancashire) D. V.P. Wright (Kent) W. E. Hollies (Warwickshire) H.E. Dollery (Warwickshire) A.V. Bedser (Surrey) T.G. Evans (Kent) C. Cook (Gloucester).

The choice will be made on the morning of the Match.

India's Future Depends On What We Do Now'

GANDHIJI FORESEES WORLD UNITY UNDER ONE CENTRAL BODY

Russo-American Conflict Possible But Highly Improbable: Comment On World Problems

BOMBAY, June 1. (U.P.A.): "India's future depends on what we do in the present," Mahatma Gandhi said today in a telegraphed reply from New Delhi to six questions asked by Gerald J. Rock, United Press of America staff correspondent.

VIEWS ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Although preoccupied with the critical problems revolving around the transfer of power by Great Britain, the Mahatma commented for the first time in many months on some of the major problems confronting the world today.

Commenting on problems outside India, the Mahatma declared that the world must be united under one central governing body composed of representatives of the component parts, as a fundamental necessity toward maintaining world harmony.

War between Russia and the United States is possible, according to Gandhiji, "but highly improbable." He also advocated unity of Egypt and the Sudan after the withdrawal of the British, and emphasized the necessity for the "abandonment of terrorism and other forms of violence" by the Jews.

NEED FOR NON-VIOLENCE

Gandhiji re-emphasized his belief in the philosophy of non-violence and declared that "non-violence can solve all over ills."

Following are the questions and Gandhiji's replies:

Question: Do you feel that India will ultimately be united under one Central Government regardless of what the immediate settlement may be?

Answer: The future will depend on what we do in the present.

Q: Do you foresee the possibility of the world being united under one central governing body composed of representatives of the component parts?

A: That is the only condition on which the world can live.

Q: Do you think there is any possibility of armed conflict between Russia and the United States?

A: Anything is possible but it is highly improbable.

Q: What do you feel is the most acceptable solution to the Palestine problem?

A: The abandonment wholly by the Jews of trrrorism and other forms of violence.

Q: Do you believe that Egypt and the Sudan should unite under one government when the British leave?

A: I have no doubt that they ought to.

Q: As a result of your experiment during the past five months do you feel that the principle of non-violence can yet be triumphant in the solution of the world's problems?

A: My five months in Noakhali have only confirmed my previous experience that non-violence can solve all our ills.

Indians Granted Re-Entry In Burma

RANGOON, June 1, (Reuter): The Burma Government has granted all Indians and Chinese who were evacuated from Burma in 1942 permission to re-enter the country, it was officially announced here today.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST EX-MINISTER

Orissa Congress Executive's Decision

CUTTACK, June 1 (A.P.I.): The Orissa Provincial Congress Working Committee has ordered disciplinary action against three prominent Congressmen of Sambalpur District for their activities in connection with the agitation for the separation of Sambalpur district from Orissa and against the construction of the Hirakud Dam, which is at the investigation stage.

The three Congressmen are ex-Minister Bodhram Dube, M.L.A., who has been asked to resign from the Provincial Assembly and the Constituent Assembly of which also he is a member, Mr. Paramananda Panda, President, Sambalpur District Congress Committee and Mr. Shankar Prasad Misra.

The latter two are no longer entitled to become members of any representative organisation of the Congress or hold any responsible post in the Congress.

Mirza Offers Four-Point Solution

India As Partner In Commonwealth, With Central Union And Autonomy For Provinces & States

NEW DELHI, June 1. (A.P.I.): Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, in an interview today made a four-point suggestion which "the conscience of the country demands", to solve the present political deadlock.

The following are the points:

(A) "That India should remain in the British Commonwealth of nations as a free and equal partner;

(B) "With the Provinces and States enjoying full autonomy in internal affairs;

(C) "All associated together in a Central Union for specified common purposes; and

(D) "The Muslims having effective representation both in the Central Cabinet and in the Legislature."

"I have no doubt," said Sir Mirza "that it is only along these lines that a solution of the present imbroglio reasonably satisfactory to all the main parties concerned—namely the Hindus, the Muslims and the Princes—can be found."

Sir Mirza is giving expression to these views made it clear that "I am speaking for myself and not in any official capacity."

SIR C. P. APPROVES SIR MIRZA'S SUGGESTION

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Dewan of Travancore has issued the following press statement:—

I have persued Sir Mirza Ismail's statement with the greatest interest and realise the advantages to be derived from the formation of a single Commonwealth on the model of the Statute of Westminster as envisaged by him. This plan among other things, will banish the fear of agression and will enable India to rely on the armed forces of the British Commonwealth in the last resort.

POSER TO CONGRESS

I do not, however, see how after the passing of the resolution by the Constitutent Assembly in favour of a Sovereign Independent Republic and the repeated statements by Congress leaders that they would be satisfied with nothing less than the quiting of India by the British and the unqualified independence of the country, they can without wholly-stultifying themselves accept any form of Dominion Status which will of course solve many difficulties.

CURE FOR MALNUTRITION

HAMBURG, June 1 (Reuter): Albumen tablets made from cattle blood and fish were suggested as a cure for Germans suffering from mal-nutrition at a meeting here of 800 German doctors.

Lahore Peace Move Fizzles Out

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, May 31.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Congress leader from Bombay, who was here trying to bring some sort of settlement between different communities left for Delhi to seek Gandhiji's intervention for his peace move which apparently seems to have fizzled out for want of adequate support from leaders of main communities in the Punjab. Failure of his efforts is believed to be Master Tarasingh's refusal to accept Provincial League leaders as his equals at Peace Conference. The Akali leader's stand, which is widely appreciated, is that because nobody else except Mr. Jinnah can deliver goods on behalf of the League anywhere in India, there is no use embarrassing his lieutenants however well-meaning.

AHMEDABAD RAILWAY COOLIES RESUME WORK

AHMEDABAD, June 1 (A.P.I.). Six days strike of the licensed coolies of the Ahmedabad Railway station ended today, the strikers having resumed work unnconditionally

41 DEAD IN LAGUARDIA AIR CRASH

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuter): The death toll of the Skymaster airliner crash at Laguardia airport on Thursday has now risen to 41 with the death of another survivor in hospital.

Stop Press

ITALIAN PARTISANS TAKE TO MOUNAINS

ROME, June 1 (Reuter): Armoured forces of the Italian Police with the Carbinieri using tanks last night blocked roads to the mountains from the Novara region of Piedmont, Northern Italy, as former Italian partisans were taking to the hills, the Turin correspondent of 'Rome Messagero' said today.

The flight to the hills was the beginning of a Partisan movement to protest against the present Italian political and economic situation according to unconfirmed reports 'Messagero' said.

Early today the police declared a state of emergency in Novara, the correspondent announced.

Over 100 of these former partisans late, last night were encamped in mountains round Novara where the local Italian Partisans' Association was said to disapprove of the agitation, he added.

DUTCH ARTILLERY OPENS FIRE

Trouble In Indonesia Again

BATAVIA, June 1 (Reuter): Dutch artillery opened fire at Modjokerto on the middle sector of the Surabaya perimeter on the night of May 30 Antara (Indonesian) news agency reported today The report said that the Dutch staged an assault last Wednesday with heavy armaments. Indonesians counter-attacked "repulsing a Dutch company and reclaiming positions" the agency said.

Dutch official source did not confirm the Antara message but stated that sporadic fighting was reported south of Surabaya throughout the week. Two Dutch casualties were suffered at Soddardjo on the east sector From Malang it was reported that the Indonesians held air raid exercises on May 30, while from Batavia Indonesian Information ministry officials have confirmed that all leave of the Republican army has been cancelled since the Republican Commander-in-Chief General Sudirman, made a radio speech ordering his men to rejoin the units.

Two Stabbings In City

BOMBAY, Sunday

Two stabbing incidents, one of which proved fatal, were reported on Sunday from Dadar east and Parel areas respectively says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay at 11 p. m today

The press note adds The Premier of Bombay spent over an hour and a half on Sunday evening driving through various parts of Bombay up to Kurla and inspecting the police and Military arrangements and conferring with officers on the spot.

(See Page 5)

Sir C. P.'s Assurance To Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, who arrived here last evening in a statement says

"On arrival in Delhi, I saw Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the Princes asking Hindu and Muhammadan rulers not to take sides and making a direct reference to specified states and also demanding that the British should see to it that there is no Prince left capable of doing mischief. Evidently, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi wishes that the Paramount power should interfere to prevent the mischief that he apparently feels they are contemplating.

"I would also beg leave to assure Mahatma Gandhi that the ruler and the State of Travancore referred to by him, have not taken sides, and do not propose to take sides, in British Indian disputes and are only concerned in preserving the homogeneity of the state and in maintaining and enhancing the comparatively advanced standards of educational, economic and social progress already achieved in Travancore to which the Mahatma has himself adverted in the past."

ARAB LEAGUE TO DECLARE WAR ON JEWS

DAMASCUS, June 1, (Reuter): Announcing a meeting of the Political Committee of the Arab League on Thursday Damascus papers reported today: "The Arab League will declare war on the Jews at Thursday's vital meeting."

BHOPAL IN DELHI

BHOPAL, June 1, (A.P.I.): The Nawab of Bhopal Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes left for New Delhi by air this morning The Nawab according to present arrangements is expected to stay there for five days.

HUBLI LABOUR LEADER TO FAST UNTO DEATH

HUBLI, June 1, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. B. Devpure, General Secretary of the Rashtriya Girni Mazdoor Sangh began today his fast unto detath to get the grievances of Bharat mill workers about bonus, higher wages and dearness allowance redressed

MAHATMA ON NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

NEW DELHI, June 1, (A.P.I.): At the prayer ground today, Mahatma Gandhi said that he wanted people to realise that independence was at their door. The Viceroy was only the nominal head of the Cabinet. They would help him by expecting no help from him. In the Government of the country Their uncrowned King was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was working slaving for them not as a king but their first servant. It was his desire through the service of India to serve the world Jawaharlal was a international figure anr he had friendly relations with all the foreign ambassedors who were now in India. But it was not possible for Jawaharlal alone to govern if the people by their indiscipline, evil work. He could not, as did the former autocrats resort to the rule of the sword That would be neither Panchayat Raj nor Jawaharlal raj.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Subordinate in the scale of Rs. 70-5-150-E.B.-10-200 plus usual allowances attached to the post. The post is purely temporary.

Candidate must be at least a diploma holder of Civil Engineering of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or of College of Engineering, Poona, and must know accounts, correspondence and office routine work.

Applications may be sent to the undersigned stating qualifications, experience, age and caste with copies of testimonials before 20-6-47. D. B. Desai, Estate Manager, Government of India Estates, W.I.A.A. Building, Churchgate, Bombay.

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NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mint Division, C.P.W.D., Majherhat, P.O. Alipore, Calcutta, invites tenders from approved first class contractors of the C.P.W.D. by 12-00 Noon on 23rd June '47 for the construction of the Administrative Block at His Majesty's New Mint Site, Aliporc, Calcutta. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 14,17,805/-. Copies of tenders with conditions of contract, etc., may be obtained from his office on any working day for Rs. 15/- per set, which amount is not refundable.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTTAM PANDURANG SAMANT, carrying on business as Motion Picture producer in the firm name of Messrs. Peerless Pictures having his principal place of business at 116, Charni Road, Bombay No. 4, has sold to our clients Messrs. M. B. BILIMORIA & SON of 393, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4, the rights of exploitation distribution and exhibition of his picture "RUPION-KI-KAHANI" in all overseas territories except Singapore and of his picture "Gorakhnath" in all overseas territories excluding Africa.

Please therefore take notice that neither the said Purshottam Pandurang Samant nor any of his agents employees or representatives is vested with authority or power to grant under any circumstances to any person or company any right of exploitation distribution or exhibition of either of the said pictures in any place in the said respective territories of which rights our clients are the sole proprietors.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any dealing in relation to the said rights in respect of either of the said pictures by any person other than our clients will be unlawful and not binding on our clients and that possession of negative or positive copy of either of the said pictures howsoever received whether by way of gift purchase or otherwise does not imply or convey any right of exploitation distribution or exhibition of the said respective pictures in any place in the said respective territories.

Dated at Bombay the 29th day of May, 1947.

ALREJA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
M. B. Bilimoria & Son.

Ismail Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay No. 1.

3709

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Baburao alias Chandrakant Vinayak Bhandarkar, Kamal Vinayak Bhandarkar and Yashodabai, widow of Vinayak Shivram Bhandarkar of Lonavla Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street within the Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Moze Tungarali, Tarf Maval, Poona District and registration sub-district of Maval entry No. 112 bearing Survey No. 159 in the register of Record of Right and measuring three acres and five Gunthas or thereabouts less five gunthas acquired for the duct-line of the Tata Hydro Electric Company and Survey No. 160 measuring two acres and seventeen gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property of Mahadev Chintaman Wadekar S. No. 110 on the West by Survey No. 114 on the South partly by Survey No. 111 and partly by the property of Narayanjee Parmanand and partly by a strip of land of Old Survey No. 88 reserved for a quarry and on the North by S. Nos. 112 and 114.

Dated this 31st day of May 1947.

AMARCHAND &
MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(3811)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for admission to First Year Classes must reach this College Office before 4-00 p.m. on 12th June, 1947.

TIME OF ACCEPTANCE

11-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. and 3-00 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on June 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11.

11-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. on June 7.

PRINCIPAL,
Elphinstone College, Bombay 1.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Ishwarbhai Bhulabhai Patel of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground hereditaments and premises with the asbestos cement cottage and the cutcha well therein situated on the East side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line in the village of Exsar Pahadi in Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandra containing by admeasurement 21000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8 Hissa No. 1 (part) and Survey No. 9 Hissa No. 1 (part) and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by a private Road and beyond that by the property of Bhanubhai I. Patel on or towards the West by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Samant Brothers and on or towards the South by a private Road and beyond that by the property of Messrs. Sonavala Land and Investment Co Ltd.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1947.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.

(3795)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS & OTHER STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC. OF THE BUSINESS OF SURENDRA N. CHOKSEY WITH ITS GOODWILL.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, the Guardian appointed in the matter of Babulal Narbheram and others, minors, pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 28th February, 1947, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will TODAY MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1947, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar.

The gold and silver ornaments and other stock-in-trade, furniture, fittings and other articles appertaining to the business carried on in the name and style of Surendra N. Choksey with the goodwill of the said business in one lot. On view from 29th inst.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE MOTOR Boat "Nancy", by order of the Regional Disposals Commissioner, on Friday, 6-6-47 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Boat Shed, Mazagon Dock. Purchaser will have to pay Sales Tax. Terms will be announced at sale.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT

Government Legislation And Labour Unrest Responsible For Reduced Production, Says Mr. M. R. Morarka

Mr. Mahavirprasad R. Morarka, presiding at the twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the India United Mills Ltd. held on Friday, the 30th May, 1947, said:—

Gentlemen,—The Report of the Directors to the Shareholders together with the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended December, 1946 have been in your hands for some time. These may, therefore, with your permission be taken as read. Before proposing their adoption, however, I should like to comment briefly on the trading period under review.

Unfortunate Legislation

First of all and as a general background to my remarks, I would draw your attention to the various factors of a political and economic nature which have had so marked an effect upon the progress and welfare of the Textile Industry during this period. As you are all aware, Government reduced the working shift from nine to eight hours as from August 1946. I do not dispute the benevolence of the impulse from which this decision sprang, but subsequent events have clearly shown that it was premature and incompatible with the nation-wide demand for increased production. The effect of this legislation has been to reduce over-all production and to increase manufacturing costs. The productivity of labour has not increased whilst wages for the shorter working period have remained the same. As a result of this change from 9 hours to 8 hours, at a rough estimate it would appear that this Company has lost production of 77.50.000 yards during the five months August/December, 1946. At the present rate at which an individual is allowed cloth by Government viz. 10 yards per year, almost 7½ lacs of people could have been clothed in this quantity which has been lost on account of the introduction of this measure. It almost seems a tragedy that the Government should not have considered this aspect of the problem

Labour Unrest

In addition to the above, the restless political conditions have had an increasingly adverse effect upon production. Violence, lawlessness, strikes and hartals have seriously interfered with the Textile Industry throughout the year and particularly towards the close. Declining efficiency, rising costs, and a falling off in profits are inevitable under such conditions. The management of the Industry has striven to maintain production but lacking the co-operation of labour, its efforts have been frustrated. The irresponsible attitude of labour towards the problems of Management continues to cause grave concern. The decisions of Government and of the Labour Court in the settlement of industrial disputes are of little value unless they can be enforced. Their enforcement presupposes the existence of a state of discipline and responsibility amongst organised labour which events have shown to be sadly lacking. One of the most immediate problems, therefore, is the education of Labour to a clearer realisation of its responsibility towards Industry and its duty towards society. With this realisation will come a sense of dignity without which there can be neither pride in achievement nor contentment of mind. Given the full co-operation of Labour, I have no hesitation in saying that quality can be improved and production stepped up to a level equal to any attained during the War.

Price Control

The fall in profits during the period under review can also be attributed in some measure to Government's Price Control policy. In November 1945 prices were reduced by approximately 6½%. Since this time, the prices of new machinery and millstores has steadily increased and this has more than offset the fact that no further reductions in cloth prices have taken place. It has not, therefore, been possible to maintain the trading figures of the previous year. Nevertheless, I am sure that you will agree with me that the profit of Rs. 1,21,08,712-0-0 made during the year is no unsatisfactory in view of what I have said.

You will have noticed from the Directors' Report that a substantial amount has again been absorbed by taxation viz. Rs. 64.00 000/-. Your Directors have recommended that an amount of Rs. 21,00,000/- and Rs. 11.00,000/- be carried to Depreciation Account and to General Reserve Account respectively. This policy of strengthening the financial position of the Company is one, which, I am sure, you will fully endorse.

Reduced Dividend

I now come to the question of the amount of Dividend which we propose to distribute for this year. It is possible that some shareholders may feel a sense of disappointment at our decision to reduce the amount for distribution by some Rs. 3,00,000/-. The main factor in arriving at this decision has been the new Finance Act. The incidence of taxation increases with the rising percentage of profits and a point is logically reached when the incidence of Tax and Super-Tax becomes all-absorbing. The amount we have proposed falls just within this limit and I am certain that full consideration of this point will dispel any sense of disappointment.

As regards the delivery of replacement machinery already on order and that of new machinery which is now becoming necessary, I regret to report that there has been no improvement. Deterioration has, in fact, taken place in certain categories of machinery. Your Directors have under consideration a scheme for balancing the present Spinning and Weaving Sections by ordering out additional spindles to maintain the looms which are at present idle for want of yarn. This scheme involves the outlay of considerable capital. It is my earnest hope that the Government of India will use its good offices in the not too distant future for the rehabilitation of the Industry so that Mills may be re-equipped with new machinery to replace that which has been over-worked during the War. The present political obscurity, however, makes it impossible for one to forecast when this will take place.

Need For Industrialisation

Notwithstanding the political uncertainty, I feel that the industry has a fairly bright prospect before it. Whether India be united or divided, a policy of industrialisation must be accepted by everyone as the only means whereby the country can be made strong, effective and secure. Given a fiscal policy based on moderation so as to maintain and not to destroy the incentive to invest capital in new undertakings and in the expansion of old ones, I can state definitely that we in the Textile Industry will not be found lacking either in vision or enterprise.

Although more than two years have passed since the war came to an end, the economic distress of the country is far from being removed. In spite of the efforts made by the Government of India, the prices have not shown any sign of being checked and the production has not been stepped up sufficiently to bring down the commodity prices. Neither new industries have come into being or the existing industries have been able to undertake any reconstruction or expansion schemes. All this is very distressing, but looking to the fact that our country is standing on the threshold of freedom, we can take hope and courage in the knowledge that as sure as light follows darkness, the present difficulties will disappear, giving place to innumerable opportunities to ameliorate the economic and industrial conditions in the country.

Contribution To Punjab Relief

There is one further point on which I would like to enlighten you. During the year under review your Company has donated a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 - to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for public objects. You will agree with me that one cannot escape the force of environment and, in view of the troubled times through which we are passing, I am convinced that the Company has merely done its obvious duty in contributing its mite towards the advancement of those causes which are safe in the able and trusted hands of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In this I am sure you will entirely agree.

Before concluding, I should like to thank the Company's staff both at Head Office and at the mills for the strenuous work they have put in during the year.

And now, before putting the adoption of the Directors' Report and Accounts to the vote, I shall be pleased to answer any questions arising out of them.

Schemes To Control Floods

EIGHT SITES SELECTED ON NARBADA AND TAPTI

NEW DELHI, May 31 (API): The floods of the Narbada and the Tapti will be controlled. Fresh facilities for irrigating a million acres developed, navigation on the rivers promoted, and power to the extent of a million kilowatts generated, according to a plan of multi-purpose projects on the two rivers, which is under investigation by the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission.

The two rivers proving of late a great menace to life and property, due especially to their uncontrolled floods in monsoon months, the Government of Bombay approached the C.W.I.N.C. for guidance on the possibilities of developing them on a multi-purpose basis. This request was seconded by the Government of C.P. and Berar, whereupon Sardar Man Singh, Director of Waterways, C.W.I.N.C., was deputed to make an initial survey of the possibilities. Sardar Man Singh at first marked 34 sites on the two rivers as possible sites for locating the multi-purpose project. Subsequently as a result of further examination of the sites by Sardar Man Singh, accompanied by representatives of the Geological Survey of India and some engineers of the C. P. Government eight sites were finally recommended for ground survey.

The schemes on the eight sites selected in C.P. territory relate to the headwaters of the Narbada, the Tapti, the Wainganga and the Mahanadi in that province. It is proposed that the C.W.I.N.C. will carry out all investigations and that the schemes will be executed by the Government of C. P. and Berar in close co-oueration with the C.W.I.N.C. Investigations on the rivers in Bombay below their head waters in C.P. will be carried out by divisions of engineers under the general direction of a senior officer of the Bombay Government, who will be deputed to C.W.I.N.C. for the special purpose.

Harwood League Football

TATAS BEATEN BY SOMERSET

Winners' Improved Display

BOMBAY	Sunday
SOMERSETS	2
TATAS	1

The Tatas never had much of a forward line Not for the past two years anwar. Added to this was the fact that their defence was not quite strong as it usually is want to be. With Papen and Mandon not particularly at their best it was left to pivot Krishnan to be the mainstay of the Tatas defence But the repeated efforts of the soldiers' front line coupled with the scanty support he received from his wing-halves forced Krishnan to play an almost lone hand. He tried to put some life into the barren lot of forwards and at the same time supplemented the efforts of his defenders. All told he was rarely seen far from the ball.

Had his efforts met with half the enthusiasm it deserved from the forwards, the Tatas would certainly have finished the match on the right side of the scoreboard. Facing a 0-2 deficit at the close of the first half, the Tata forwards got alternately panicky and unaccountably nervous. They essayed shots from impossible angles and then suddenly failed to take an easy shot at a yawning net.

The Somerset Light Infantry changed its custodian and won the match. The impetuous and erring Stone gave way to the sound if less spectacular Dale. The number of foolish and suicidal rushings that were the characteristics of the former goal-keeper found no room in watchful taking of the present one. Both the full backs were new and energetic with speed mostly on their side. Together, the three defenders reduced the negligible threat to their goal from the Tata forwards almost to a farce. The only goal that got past them, some 10 minutes from the end was the result of a flag-kick. Even so, the goal was not very satisfying.

In the front line the introduction of Connelly at the left wing had the same result as the introduction of Bhimrao in the Trades outfit in their match against the Somersets. His speed, dribbling and centering made him a perpetual menace and the soldiers were not slow to exploit him.

The scorers in that order were Adams and Mob for Somersets and Menezes for the Tatas.

THE TEAMS: Somerset:—Dale; Jones and Dando; Hadlee, Pearse and Sileox; Connolley, Mob Adams, O'Donnell and Gower.

Tatas:—Thingalaya; Mandon and Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan and Damodar; Laxman, Krishnamurthy, Menezes, Balan and Peter.

Referee:—Utchil.

Monday's match at 5-45 p.m. Dockyards v. Rangers.

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Canning St.	ORISSA	Meston Road	Kalbadevi
High Court	Cuttack	Allahabad	Surat.
Hathola	ASSAM	Katra.	Ahmedabad.
Kalighat	Gauhati.	Benares	Maskati Market.
Bhowanipore	Dibrugarh	Agra.	
Ballygunj		Bareilly	W. F. P
Dacca	C. P. & BERAR	Meerut	Peshawar
Narayanganj	Nagpur		
Mymensingh	Itwari.	DELHI.	BALUCHISTAN
Chittagong	Jubbulpore.	Chandni Chowk.	Quetta.
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Jalpaiguri	Raipur.	PUNJAB	Ajmer.
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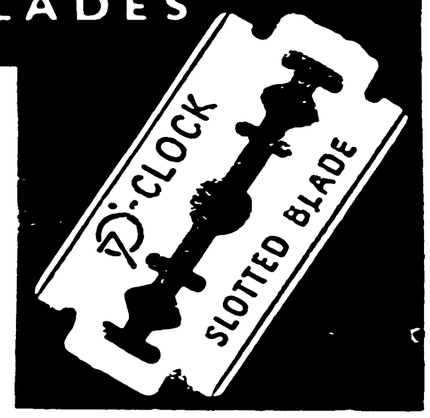

Ad. No. S. 2.

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THE
B. P. M. HIGH SCHOOL,
14TH ROAD KHAR,
WILL RE-OPEN at 10-50 A. M. on 9th June, 1947. In view of the School building under construction, new admissions in all classes are possible. To avoid dis-appointment pupils wishing to get admission should apply early to the PRINCIPAL during Office Hours: 8-30 A. M. to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) upto 8th June and thereafter 11-0 A. M. to 4-0 P.M. (S.T.).

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JUST ARRIVED
A limited number of CARRIERS packaged brand new Electric driven Refrigeration Units. Capacity 675 cu. ft. at zero degree ft. have just arrived at Garachi. Apply for further particulars to Overseas Trade Corporation. Sialkot City.

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Science has proved that old age can be conquered and general weakness overcome. In order to retain the vigour of youth between 30-40 far beyond that span of life, be wise in time. Thousands of men and women are enjoying abounding health through the matchless wonderful new scientific treatment of the famous rejuvenation specialist in chronic male and female diseases. Consult personally Dr. Vall, for loss of vitality, nervous debility, illnesses peculiar to women. Consultations strictly private and confidential.
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To-day

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Sunrise 6-01 A. M. Sunset 7-13 P.M.
Hightide 11-40, 23-08 Lowtide 04-50, 17-32.

Today's Engagements

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Brains' Bank and special half-hour by Vaid Hormasji Achary to answer "Health-quiz" at Cama Oriental Institute at 6-15 p. m. today (Monday).

TEJ RAJENDRA SINGH'S CONCERT

Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh gave concert in aid of School of Music and Art at Happy Home & Petit Library at Mahableshwar on 29th May.

"FAREWELL TO MR KYNNERSLEY"

The Hon Secretary, Mechanical Engineers' Association, India writes to say that the Mechanical Engineers Association (India) had nothing to do with the organisation of the meeting to give farewell to Mr. Kynnersley, a report of which appeared in the "Chronicle" of May 7.

PASSENGERS FOR POST-RAMZAN SAILINGS

NEW DELHI, June 1.

Intending Hajj pilgrims are informed that booking of passengers for post-Ramzan sailings has been closed for all classes for all Provinces and States except for Hyderabad (Deccan), all classes: Orissa, Deck Class: Bengal, First Class; Assam, First Class; Bihar, First Class: and Baluchistan, First and Deck Classes.

Department of External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations

"F" WARD CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

The Joint Hon. Secretary F Ward D.C.C. writes:—

The first meeting of the newly elected council of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 1st June at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in committee's office, Sjt. S.B. Mahadeshwar was in the chair. The following office-bearers were elected unanimously: President Sjt. J. C. Maitra. Vice-President: Sjt. S. B Mahadeshwar Sjt. Rampati Dube and Sjt. U.U. Bhatt. Treasurers: Sjt. V. B. Koregaonker. Gen. Secretaries Sjt. N. D Mehta Sjt. P. M. Patil.

Sjt D. Y. Gande was co-opted in place of Sjt. S. N. Raut.

A resolution was passed requesting B. P. C. C. to change the boundry of Taluka Committees of "F" Ward Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari thanked the chair and meeting terminated.

Bombay Andhras Condemn Nizam's Govt.

BOMBAY, June 1 (API):: A conference of Andhras in Bombay, held today under the presidentship of Mr. Narasing Rao Pupala, Municipal Councillor, condemned the Hyderabad Government for not joining the Constituent Assembly.

By another resolution the conference demanded recruitment to the Hyderabad services on population basis and asked for reservation of at least eighty per cent of posts to members belonging to other than Muslim community.

KANNADA SCHOOL (MATUNGA)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The annual report of the Kannada School conducted by the National Kannada Education Society, Matunga shows that its usefulness and popularity among the Kannada-speaking residents of the city are steadily increasing, to judge from the growing member of pupils it is attracting year by year. On 31st March 1947 it had 268 boys and girls on its roll an increase of 62 over the previous year's figure.

The demand for admission to the School both in the primary and in the secondary sections has been considerably in excess of the School's capacity. The urgent need for more space can be satisfactorily met only when the Society has its own building. As, however, it is not possible to have this in the present circumstances the Working Committee has successfully negotiated with thte Bombay Municipality for temporary lease of one of the spacious wards of the Indian Military Hospital, Sion. It is hoped to accommodate all the classes of the School under one roof in this building as from the new School year Commencing 9th June. The school when it reopens, will have 4 primary. 4 middle schools and 1 high school classes. For all the high school classes, English will be the medium of instruction.

The Building Fund of the school has grown from Rs. 7,456 on 31st March, 1944 to Rs. 8,157 and to Rs. 12,000 on the 31st March, 1945 and 1946, respectively and now stands at Rs. 17,500.

At this rate of growth it is the cherished hope of the Working Committtee of the School that it will not take long for the School to possess a building of its own

TO-DAY ON RADIO

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Ewar Kalika ochestral composition by D'Amel presented by Air Orchestra 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 C.P. Sathe 8-45 P. S Dixit 9-0 Saraswati Rane 12-0 Behon Ke liye Programme of special interest to women in Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani: Produced by Rifat Sarosr. 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mixed Melodies 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music S. A. Tripathi 4-35 Sawalaram 5-0 C. P. Sathe 5-15 Deshpande 5-45 Topic of the Day 5-55 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 N. C. Bhattacharya 6-30 C. P Sathe 6-45 Sudha Desai 7-0 Monday Special 7-15 Sawalaram 7-30 "After Release" Talk by C. M. Triveidi (G) in the series "Crime and Punishment" 7-45 Pakke Gane 8-0 News (G) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round-Up 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B.C. News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Art-Time Talk by Dr. D G. Vyas 10-0 Ratnakant Ramnathkar 10-20 Saraswati Rane.

Nizam's 'Fifth Columnists' In Berar And Delhi

Story Of Massing Troops On Border Of Province

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE (By Mail).

Reports of very disquietening nature have been pouring into here from Berar, the rich part of the Central Provinces on which the Nizam of Hyderabad has set his covetous eyes. In order to achieve his object and swallow up Berar, the Nizam has been adopting the same methods and the same technique which were so successfully adopted by Herr Hitler in 1938-39 on the eve of the Munich Pact.

With the object of breaking down the morale of the Beraris and forcing them into an ignominious surrender, he has started amassing his troops at Risod, a village lying in his territory on the borders of Berar to impress upon the people of Berar the might of his armed forces.

He has also engaged the Muslim Leaguers in Berar to act as his agents and work as the "fifth columnists" in Berar and suprort his demand by carrying out a vigorous propaganda in his favour.

He has further, it is understood, hired the services of former Muslim Commissioner of Berar who is at present holding a high post in the Central Government under a League Minister to win over the Britishers and the British Government in his favour and has assured him of appointment as the first Governor of Berar, if the Province of Berar was returned to him.

The Nizam is also, it is stated, busy negotiating with the British Government and urging on them to 'surrender' Berar to him before they quit India in June, 1948.

PEOPLE AGAINST IT

The people of Berar, excluding the 4 per cent of the Muslim population, are deadly against the retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. They have decided to oppose the move of the Nizam by every means within their power. The Forward Bloc leaders in Berar have arranged to raise a force of 25,000 volunteers to resist the Nizam's claim on Berar. The Provincial Government has already made its stand clear in the matter, and declared in clear terms that it would not suffer any unconstitutional designs which may be resorted to by any party in the affair relating to the status of Berar in an Independent India. The C. P. Government has advised the Nizam to place his case before the Constituent Assembly and get it decided there by the representatives of the people.

The Muslims in C. P. in general are against the "transfer of population" demand which has been formulated by Mr Jinnah and they are not prepared to leave their hearths and homes.

STRENGTHEN HOME GUARDS

Pakwasa's Call To Youth: Address To Officers And Men

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, appealed to youths and citizens to join and strengthen the Home Guards when he addressed the officers and men of the Home Guards in the the course of the inspection at Head quarters, Churchgate Reclamation, this morning.

Mr. Pakwasa was escorted to the parade ground by the motorised unit of the Home Guards, where he was given a guard of honour. He awarded badges of ranks to three Divisional Commanders. Mr. Pakwasa was also introduced to the Officers of the Guard.

MADRAS TEACHERS TO STRIKE ON JUNE 25

MADRAS, May 31 (API): Mr. V. Ramunni, Secretary Madras Provincial Elementary School-Teachers' Federation, in a communication to the press says that at the meeting of the Committee of Action of the Federation held in Madras on May 28 it was resolved that teachers should go on a general strike from June 25.

RUIKER ON KEEPING INDIA UNITED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Speaking at a party rally held to affirm faith in a United India, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Vice-President of the All-India Forward Bloc, claimed this morning that he had mobilised in the Central Provinces "an army of 15,000 volunteers" to fight communalism, British imperialism and capitalism.

Addressing members of the Azad Hind Dal and the National Guards, Mr. Ruikar said that the Forward Bloc's conception of a United India was totally different from the "Akhand Hindusthan" ideal of the Hindu Mahasabha. His party envisaged an union of socialist republic in India.

Only a strong body of voluntary pledged to wage against communalism British imperialism and Indian capitalism and Indian capitalism could do it.

Mr. Ruikar called for the raising of a "working class army" to rescue India from the present chaos and usher in a free and united India.

SUKKUR CANAL BREACH

KARACHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): Rohri Canal, the main canal of the Sukkur Barrage is reported to have been breached near Bhi Ria and the P. W. D. engineers and some revenue officials have proceeded to the spot. The breach is said to be about 500 feet long and some hamlets and wheat lying in the thrashing yards have been washed away. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,50,000.

FIREMAN KILLED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT

NAIROBI, June 1 (Reuter): An African fireman was killed, a Sikh engine-driver seriously injured and another African fireman injured in the worst derailment for several years on the Kenya and Uganda railways branch line to Moshi.

The engine and 18 trucks of a 20-waggon goods train left the track when rounding a curve on an embankment.

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(A RAJNI Release)

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 1 (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from June 1, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 09-00 hours (I.S.T.) on Sunday June 1, 1947:—Ahmedabad 103 82 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 102 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 114 89 T 0 0, Bombay 92 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Calcutta 94 85 0 0 minus 0.2, Delhi 112 90 0 0 0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 106 84 0 0 minus 0.1, Indore 102 78 0 0 minus 0.1 Karachi 89 83 0 0 0, Lahore 115 85 0 0 0, Lucknow 112 86 0 0 0, Madras 100 83 0 0 minus 0.1, Mahabaleswar 82 6.1 0 0 0 minus 0.1, Mysore 93 71 0 0, Nagpur 111 90 0 0 minus 0.1, Patna 106 81 0 0 0, Peshawar 108 71 0 0 0, Poona 97 72 0 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 107 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Simla 83 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Srinagar 83 53 T 0 0, Surat 92 82 0 0 0.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Gandhiji has touched the foundations of society by pleading for a union of hearts, a fostering of communal unity without which power is a phantom and freedom a farce.

—Radhakrishnan.

The Bombay Chronicle

MENAKA, THE PIONEER

With the untimely death of Lady Leila Sokhey popularly known as Madame Menaka, India has lost an accredited exponent and a lifetime votary of its classical dance-art. There was, not many years ago, a period in which dance and music were superciliously looked upon as vocations of the professionals and, for the same reason, as unworthy even as avocations of respectable persons. In such an age Menaka had the boldness to set her foot in the world of dance and to select dance as a career in face of opposition. She, thus, succeeded in liberating the noble art of dance from the bondage of social ostracism and in securing, for its hereditary exponents, dignified status as authentic masters. More difficult was her pioneering work in raising the classical technique to a high level and in securng for it its legitimate recognition as the "Dance of India", and Menaka proved equal to the task and emerged as the pioneer of the modern dance movement. She had a thorough grasp of the technique of the different classical schools and had upheld the authentic standards of each of them.

The Kathak school had, however, found in Menaka, its great champion. She had mastered its complex technique, explored its interpretational capabilities and developed it to a much higher plane. She had, moreover, restored to it the high North Indian music—vocal as well as instrumental—which was its original background. The technique popularised by her is a reply to the adverse criticism levelled against Kathak from certain uninformed quarters. The most valuable contribution made by Menaka to Indian dance is the evolution of the ballet technique in conformity with the code of the classical dance-art. "Deva Vijaya", "Krishna Leela", "Menaka Lasyam" and "Dan Leela" are the delightful products of her skill in balletising. The outstanding among her creations and the first attempts of its type ever made before is the full length ballet of Kalidasa's drama "Malavikagnimitram" which, in our opinion, should be a standard for the further development of the Indian classical ballet.

Menaka had organised her own ballet in order to demonstrate, to India and to the world, the best and highest in Indian dance. She went with her Ballet to Europe in 1936 and secured the First Place for India in the International Dance Olympiad held in Berlin by winning three Honours Prizes. Having thus placed Indian dance on the dance-map of the world, the Ballet toured the continent and gave 750 performances within the period of two years. After her return from Europe Menaka had a plan to take her Ballet to America, but she had to remain in India owing to the outbreak of the war. In the meanwhile, she founded an academy of dance known as the "Nrityalayam" at Khandala with the object of imparting systematic training to young aspirants in the technique of the different schools of the classical dance. Hers was the life of a true devotee of art. To her the supreme thought was the future of the classical dance of her country. Menaka gave status and dignity to the art of dance and re-established its high standards. The pioneering work, which stands to her credit, entitles her to a place of eminence in the cultural history of modern India. We regret to note that Menaka passes away at a moment when the country, having a popular Government at the Centre and in provinces, could have taken advantage of her advice and guidance for projects of regenerating its arts and culture. In her own sphere she rendered invaluable service to the country and it is only proper that her great work should be suitably commemorated.

Indonesia & Palestine

In his speech at Margate, Mr. Ernest Bevin, referring to problems of the Far East and South-East Asia, made the interesting point that "people do not realise that if the Netherlands East Indies had peace, then the fat ration of the world would be settled in about twelve months. It would alter the whole picture if you could settle that great area." Here is, shall we say, a realistic aspect of the present Indonesian problem. The "democratic" West may not have any regard for principles, which it professes intermittently and so eloquently. But the problem has been shown to possess materialistic urgency which, for the west, must strike as more compelling. Mr. Bevin says that the British "have struggled hard to bring about a settlement" between the Dutch and the Indonesians. They, perhaps, did—to bring about a "settlement" which, in the net result, re-established the Dutch in Indonesia and enabled them to delay a final settlement. Dutch imperialism is actively trying to deny and otherwise sabotage Indonesian freedom. The British have a special obligation—because they brought the Dutch back into the country—to see that the people of Indonesia are given what is theirs without delay and without objectionable conditions. That, of course, is only a moral obligation. But the problem imposes a materialistic obligation also on Britain and other democracies to insist upon its being settled.

There is another point also that Mr. Bevin made in his speech. Much of what he said in connection with Palestine does not seem, for some reason, to have been reported to this country. He made, for instance, the significant statement that there was nothing in the Mandate that requires the British Government to ignore or deny the Arabs their rights. That was intended as, and it did constitute, an effective answer to friends of zionism in the Labour Party, who are so vociferous in their outrageous demands in favour of the Jews. But it should be an answer to the British Mandatory, too. Only by deliberate perversion of the meaning of the rights of the Arabs can it be claimed that alien Jews in and from Europe are entitled to share to any extent, in any way whatsoever those rights with the Arabs. If the Arabs have any rights, they have them because they are the inhabitants of the land; have been its inhabitants for twelve hundred years. As inhabitants, their rights are the rights of any people to its own country, the rights, for instance, of the British to Britain and of the Americans to the United States. The sovereignty of Palestine vests in the inhabitants of Palestine, the Arabs. It does not vest in aliens to any degree.

Frankly Speaking

Indo-Afghan Friendship

India will warmly welcome and reciprocate the good wishes and friendly sentiments which His Majesty King Zahir Shah has expressed in his address to the Afghan National Assembly. There never was a time when the people of India had any but the friendliest feeling for the people of Afghanistan. And India knows that the Afghans have always had the same goodwill towards their neighbour, and that they and their King, wholeheartedly in sympathy with Indian aspirations, are genuinely happy over the imminent achievement by India of her cherished goal. This country and its people unhesitatingly share King Zahir Shah's confident belief that "the friendly relations between Afghanistan and India, in existence from time immemorial, will be still further strengthened."

Need For Scrutiny

Commenting a few days ago on the prospect of soap factories having to close down work because of the shortage of caustic soda, we apprehended large scale unemployment and consequent distress. We now gather that our fears were more than justified. One of the leading soap factories in the city is understood to be serving notices on more than 500 daily wage workers terminating their services. Other factories here and elsewhere are bound to do the same, if they have not already done so. This raises the question of the security of emoloyment which cannot be discussed in a note. But we wish to draw attention to another aspect of the question. The soap and toilet materials industries are among those which came into their own in this country in the wake of the Swadeshi movement. Since the 1930s Indian soaps very rapidly replaced foreign soaps and it is curious to note that, after so many years, the industry is still dependent for its very life on a raw material which must be imported from abroad. In this particular matter there is a talk among Indian manufacturing circles that the months of low output of soap will witness an unprecedented dumping of foreign soaps; and that foreign manufacturers will make an all-out attempt at winning back their lost markets in this commodity. It is even discreetly hinted that the shortage of caustic soda may not be all accident, but may have an element of design in it. Whatever the truth of these hints, it seems to us that this is case which should attract closer attention and scrutiny on the part of the Government of India.

Bombay's Housing Problem

In the city of Bombay want of proper accommodation is perhaps the most acute of the many acute problems that confront a large number of hapless citizens. People are frantic with desperation. As it happens in such cases, their impotent indignation often turns against Government, which is denounced in unmeasured terms. There may be no justification at all for such criticism or condemnation, as Mr. B. G. Kher the Prime Minister, said on Friday, while laying the foundation-stone of the first building of the Bombay Government housing scheme at Worli. And it also may be, as he said, that the criticism is based on the ignorance of the difficulties facing Government. But it must also be remembered that the difficulties facing the public are both distracting and insuperable. Mr. Kher himself provided some index of these difficulties when he pointed out that in Bombay a citizen got only 12.5 square feet—space just enough for the burial of a corpse—of living space as against the 40 square feet prescribed in the Jail Manual. This is the average; and when it is remembered that quite a few of the richer classes the Princes and the magnates have reserved for themselves large proportions of the available housing space, one gets a picture of the conditions of abject wretchedness in which the majority of people live. There is no doubt, as Mr Kher said, that a "sustained effort on a sufficiently large scale" is required to meet the situation.

Good Beginning

It was for this reason, therefore, that the Government of Bombay rightly decided last September, to set up a special department for Housing. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Labour, who was put in charge of this department, began his work from scratch, with commendable zeal. The organisational structure of the department completed, he started a many-pronged attack against the problem. Some idea of the magnitude of the job he was up against can be gathered from his remark that "in 25,000 new tenements were built every year in our large industrial towns, it will take 15 to 20 years just to make up the shortage which has already arisen." In the Greater Bombay area alone 12 lakhs of people await to be accommodated.

Duties Of Employers

Government has, therefore, begun with a programme of constructing 15,000 tenements during the next five years. It is good too that it has decided to bid good bye for ever to those ugly noisy, uncongenially crowded, tomb-like chawls, in which Bombay's workers and middle class people alike are forced to live unhealthy and restless lives. The Government has also decided to apply a system of "double prod" to induce the larger employers to provide housing. If the latter undertake building work according to Government specifications, they will get all possible aid from Government. But if they are negligent and indifferent, they will have to pay a levy of two rupees per month per employee. This system is designed to stimulate the employer's zeal in providing housing. We have no doubt it will have the desired results. We also hope and trust Government will not rest on its oars but will miss no opportunity of enlarging and stepping up its plans, both by way of direct building and of encouraging building activity on the part of employers, co-operative societies and Local Bodies.

INDIA'S SADDEST HOUR

REPERCUSSIONS OF TODAY'S DELHI CONFERENCE

By Shri PRAKASH, M.L.A. (Central)

The hearts of many of us must be bleeding at this sad hour—perhaps the saddest in India's recent history. Throughout the ages—as proved by history, story and legend—the aspiration of the country's greatest and noblest souls-warriors, statesmen, religious preachers alike—has been that the country should be one. For short periods, she became one under the compelling influence of some great personality, but the fissiparous tendencies that have always worked like a canker in the body-politic, broke her up again and again as the strong arm of the powerful individual was removed. Whatever may or may not be said for or against the British connection with India during last 200 years, it cannot be denied that the great good that it had done to us, even under the unhappy conditions of foreign rule, was that the country had become one; a thousand ties were forged, becoming parts of tradition, that made us all feel as one; numberless contacts were established between the various parts of the land cementing what appeared to be lasting unions; and incessant mutual communications, particularly through the medium of a common language—even though foreign—made us realise our fundamental unity. The dream of ages seemed to have materialised; and the heart fondly hoped that when at last 'Swaraj' was once more regained by us, we shall see to it that the lessons of the past were not lost; the achievements of the present were maintained; and that the future will always find us "one-undivided and indivisible."

Do We Want Freedom?

Still, what do we see? As soon as the foreign power is about to leave us, as soon as we find ourselves on the threshold of freedom with a date prescribed when we should be free, we find that the unhappy tendencies that have divided us in the past, once more raising their ugly head, sundering us in many parts, and threatening to leave us in the old conditions to sorrow and suffer and struggle as before. When the great in the land should have put their heads together to forge out a Constitution of Freedom, we find them all feverishly working with all their might, night and day, for division—and still further division—forgetting their history and everything that could teach. And so with Unity and Freedom in our grasp, or seem to be letting them go, and are willingly inviting trouble on ourselves, our children and our children's children evermore. Truly, we seem only to struggle for Freedom in the abstract, we do not want it in the concrete. When we lose it, we fight to get it; when we get it, we willingly lose it again. Ours is a strange psychology—baffling, incrustable, incomprehensible. There must be something wrong in the very philosophy of life that we have evolved through the ages. If that is inevitable, then we must bow to it, though it all seems so senseless, so futile, so heart-breaking.

The issues are involved, passions of all sorts have been roused, the conflicts are grave and severe. We are really unable to get out of the grooves of thought engendered through the preceding decades; we are unable to appreciate the implications of freedom; we seem incapable of realising that a third Power can really be absent in the scheme of things; and somehow we seem to feel that it is and will always be there to put things right and to which we could appeal in our difficulty and danger. We must take things as they are and as practical people make the best of the situation.

Hoping Against Hope

As a last desperate hope, it is not entirely impossible—though most improbable—that those clamouring for division, may still be able to realise that there will really be no third power to come to their succour in need, and help in maintaining the division, as brought about by them, inviolate, that in Union alone is strength, and that small and scattered bit of territory, can never maintain all the paraphernalia of State for the safety of the people—internal and external; and so may decide to remain under one strong centre with perfect autonomy in the provincial sphere. But all that is hoping against hope. The passions have been too thoroughly roused for clear thinking and proper understanding; the ugly possibilities of the future are lost in the hatreds of the present. It seems, therefore, certain that the Conference—when it meets—will decide upon a division of the land on so-called religious bases; and everything else will follow as natural corollaries. Many of us may envisage a most unhappy future, and may see with our mind's eyes, the events of the past being repeated in that future; but the passions of the present, are so terrible, that we have to go through it all again—and perhaps over and over again.

Fruits Of Propaganda

The discussions of the past few weeks, have in a way, made it clear what shape the coming division is likely to take. With propaganda so incessantly at work, there is no doubt that the followers of various religions will come honestly to believe that they are really separate sets of people who have nothing to do with each other, even as human beings. Thus those of one faith who may fondly believe in Union, will throw their lot with the followers of their own faith, and ultimately vote for division. I am thinking of Muslims in North-West Frontier Province, and Hindus of the provinces where they preponderate. We shall all work ourselves up to the conviction that that alone is right and proper. It is always easy to find arguments to support and justify our preconceived notions, our passions and our prejudices. Division for time being seems inevitable; we may only hope—those of us who believe in the fundamental unity of the country and see in it the well-being of not only ourselves and the world also—that the division will be short-lived; that better counsels will prevail; that the injury caused by division will be reasoned, and that we shall be one again under happier auspices and on a permanent basis.

As it is, we are, in all probability, going to have a Hindustan and a Pakistan to begin with. The present North-West Frontier Province will, I believe, go to Pakistan and the preponderatingly Hindu and Sikh portions of the Punjab will come to Hindustan. Bengal will, I fear, also have to be partitioned; that seems particularly tragic when one remembers the anti-partition agitation of the early years of the century. There will be the problem of Assam which should, in all conscience, remain with Hindustan; and there will always be problem of linking up of areas of Hindustan and Pakistan that get cut up by intervening territories not their own. The problem of a strong centre is not going to be solved till we have further shocks. Its importance is not being, fear, realised. The centre for some time to come may remain weak, and impart its weakness to the component parts as well. There may be two Centres—for Hindustan and Pakistan. That seems natural, and the weakness of both is also unavoidable. Then there are the Indian States. There is every possibility of their going the way of the existing British India, Hindu States going with the Hindustan and the Muslim States certainly throwing their weight and fate with Pakistan.

Will Better Sense Prevail?

I am not unaware that the religious complexion of the Ruler is not necessarily the religious complexion of the majority of its subjects—Hyderabad and Kashmir are outstanding examples. Still for the present and for some time to come, State will mean the Ruler and not the subject. Tradition will have to be followed in that respect. Details will have to be filled up; but it appears to me that this will be the general outline of the scheme that will ultimately emerge from the confabulations of the present. The army will certainly have to be divided, the services will have to be equitably apportioned; various constituent assemblies will be at work. There will, no doubt, be a certain amount—not much—of movement of population due to panic and fear. Practical conditions would make much movement impossible, otherwise, there would have been a great deal of it. Things will no doubt settle down; human beings get used to every thing. They have the capacity to adapt themselves to anything. Let us hope that when once Peace has returned, adjustments made, and clear cool thinking made possible, the better sense of all will help to bring about the Unity for which we have always longed; which we have often retained and often lost, which we are recklessly throwing away today when everything is in our grasp—and which when again achieved, after all our struggles, our sorrows and our sufferings, out of our own volition and goodwill, we shall maintain for ever.

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MR. JINNAH'S CORRIDOR

"Morning News" On What It Means

"Morning News" of Calcutta writes:

Mr. Jinnah's monosyllabic answer to a British correspondent's query about a corridor between the two Pakistan States in India, has created quite an unexpected turmoil in Congress quarters. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru Dr. Rajendra Prashad, Sardar Patel and Mr. Rajagopalachari have come out with angry protests and declared that such a monstrous demand could and would never be entertained. Mr. Jinnah's simple "Yes" to his questioner has yet to be explained and understood. A corridor is a passage, a way and means of communication between two parts of a house. It may be a gallery or it may be a footpath. In political parlance the word corridor has been associated with a passage on land or through a river or canal out of a landlocked country to the open sea.

All corridors are not of the type contemplated by Mr. Jinnah's critics. But for the late Aristide Briand's 'cordon sanitaire' round defeated Germany, after 1918, the bogus plebiscite in Eastern Prussna and its deliberately mischievous division into two, even the Polish Corridor, to Danzig and Gdenia, would not have been the first spark that lit the conflagration in Europe in 1939. There was a river and canal corridor from Czecho-Slovakia to the Rhine and trat country had also access to the Baltic at many ports. Hungary and Austria made use of the Danube and the port of Constanza on the Black Sea and also of Trieste, after it had become an Italian port consequent upon the Versailles Treaty. Bulgaria has been seeking an outlet to the Aegean Sea, at Saloniks, but the rivalries of the Balkan States have not allowed any amicable ettlement to be arrived at yet. The two water highways of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles passing entirely through Turkish territory and the Suez Canal through Egyptian territory are also international corridors of the highest importance to world peace and their use is being regulated by international agreements and conventions.

Nearer home Afghanistan has a corridor which permits the Government in Kabul to get goods carried under diplomatic privilege through the Karachi-Peshawar corridor. In the same way Nepal takes full advantage of the Calcutta-Raxaul corridor. It has also to be admitted that America, Great Britain, France and Holland are using the air corridor between Karachi and Calcutta.

"INTERNATIONAL NECESSITIES"

Coridors if used for political aggrandisement and aggression may create trouble but as means of economic and commercial accommodation without detriment to the independence and integrity of the countries through which they pass have become international necessities. What is it then that has upset the equilibrium of the critics of Mr. Jinnah? He has given no indication of the type of corridor he wants. If Mr Jinnah is prepared to fight for every inch of Uakistan his critics should have realized that he has no desire to rob any one of an inch of land that is his. If journalistic speculations about the plan the Viceroy will be placing before Indian leaders are any indication, then it is true that India will be partitioned into Hindu and Muslim zones and that there will be two Constituent Assemblies to draw up constitutional plans for the divided regions. Is it any wonder then that Mr. Jinnah should be thinking of some means of communication between Sind, the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. on one side and Bengal on the other?

Once the principle of partition has been accepted facilities will have to be provided on approved international standards for inter-state relations. Non-Muslim India has, it may be taken for granted no intentions to isolate the two blocks of Muslim population in the east and the west and that there is no desire to swallow them up piecemeal. Rushing to the nearest press reporter and shouting in holy horror of thinfs of which one knows nothing may suit the agitator but not statesmen shouldering governmental responsibility. Will Mr. Nehru, Dr. Prashad, Sardar Patel and Mr. Rajagopalachari get into touch with Mr. Jinnah and find out what his conception of the coaridor is? Infomed criticism may carry weight but ignorant criticism may not go beyond the status of a meaningless cry in the political wilderness of to-day."

MOVE TO TRUNCATE PAKISTAN

Peshawar League Secretary On Separate Sovereign State For Pathans

PESHAWAR, May 31 (API): "The move to create a separate sovereign state of Pathans—Pathanistan—is another move of Hindus to truncate Pakistan and another attempt on the part of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to keep himself supreme in the Frontier Province" said Mr Mohamed Ashraf Khan, Secretary of the Peshawar City Muslim League, in a statement today.

JINNAH'S DEMAND FOR CORRIDOR

Hindus And Sikhs Of Eastern Punjab Will Oppose, Says Dr. Gopichand

LAHORE, May 31 (API) In case the Punjab is divided and Pakistan is established, the Hindus and Sikhs of the Eastern Punjab would strongly oppose the demand of Mr. Jinnah for thei creation of a corridor, says Dr. Gopichand Bhargava in a statement to the press.

Dr. Bhargava adds: "To concede Mr. Jinnah's latest absurdity would mean not only the creation of Pakistan pockets in four of the major provinces of Hindustan, namely, Eastern Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Western Bengal placed parallel to the North-western and East Indian Railway lines but the creation of small sovereign slices of Pakistan within the boundaries of Sovereign Hindustan, in other words, sovereignties within sovereignties. Supposing that the corridor is to be about four to five miles wide the total area covered would be in the neighbourhood of five to six thousand square miles and it would be sheer absurdity to expect the units of Hindustan to react favourably to such preposterous land-grabbing policy of Mr Jinnah".

"DREAM OF PAKISTAN"

Within Realisation, Says Suhrawardy

MUSSOORIE, May 31 (API): Speaking, at a reception yesterday given by the Local Muslim League, Mr. S. H. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Premier, said that the dream of Pakistan was in a fair way towards realisation. Muslims would have an opportunity of development which had hitherto been denied to them.

60 AFRIDI MALIKS BACK KHAN BROTHERS

PESHAWAR, June 1 (U.P.I.): In the course of a lengthy memorandum to the Frontier Premier, Dr. Khan Saheb, 60 Maliks of the Afridi independent Tribe, on the eve of vital constitutional changes in India, have reaffirmed the Afridi Tribe's faith in the leadership of the Khan Brothers.

The Maliks further declare their unqualified disassociation from the British authority and add:

"We belong to the independent Afridi nation and will not let our free spirit besmirch at the hands of any agent or party of British imperialism."

Regarding the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly on Tribal problems they say that they have no objection to meet the committee and negotiate terms on an equal footing for the welfare of the people of India and the tribal territory.

In conclusion they have demanded that the authorities of the Political Services Department to discontinue paying allowances to some of its henchmen.

Demand For Separate Tamil Province

MADRAS, May 31 (A.P.I.): A resolution demanding a separate Tamil Province with the right of determining its own constitution was passed by the Madras Provincial Tamil Conference last evening. The conference also demanded that Tamil should be the court language in Tamilnad.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, former President of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress, who presided said that while he could assure Andhras living in Tamilnad all the rights and privileges of Tamilians, he could not entertain their claim that Madras City belonged to Andhras.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST EX-PREMIER OF HUNGARY

MOSCOW, June 1 (Reuter): Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, reported from Budapest today that the Hungarian Ministry of Interior had received "data transforming the suspicion against M. Ferenc Nagy (former Premier who resigned while on holiday in Switzerland) into concrete charges."

The Hungarian newspaper "Szabadsag", Tass added, declared that while in Switzerland, M. Nagy had meetings with Kalman Salata, said to be one of the leaders of the alleged "anti-republican bloc" disclosed in February.

M. Nagy announced his resignation after the Budapest Cabinet had summoned him home following Russian accusations of complicity in a plot.

6 KILLED BY TORNADO

LEEDEY, OKLAHOMA, June 1 (A.P.A.): Six persons were killed and 25 were injured when a tornado ripped about three-quarters of the town of Leedey, Oklahoma, today.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW YORK, May 29: The pilgrimage of Hindu "Sadhus" to New Delhi to protest against India's partition is given prominence today in the American magazine "Time", which devotes a whole page to the "Tragedy of the Holy Men" and gives a vivid account of the death of Swami Krishnananda Ji.

—Reuter.

* * *

The Princes would be wisely advised if they joined the Constituent Assembly, and if the British were sincere they would see to it that there was no Prince left capable of doing mischief, declared Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech.

—A.P.I.

* * *

Every day, in every way the old man is making more and more difficulties.

* * *

"Baroda State declares its Dewan, Sir B. L. Mitter. "Stands for united India, and if India is divided, we shall join Hindustan."

Then Sir B. L. Mitter is neither a statesman nor a patriot. In fact, he should, for the good of his own soul as part from the good of Baroda, humbly sit at the feet of Sir C. P. Ramaswami for a few revealing lectures on the real approach to the goal of Indian unity.

* * *

Among the many reports emanating from speculating quarters who see their opportunity and have been making the best of it before the dawn of June 3, one of the most recent is that Mr M A. Jinnah will demand a separate Governor-General for Pakistan areas.

Perfectly reasonable. The only difficulty would be the virtual impossibility of choosing between the claims of Sir Francis Mudie and Sir Ghulam Faroq.

* * *

Mr J N Mandal is reported to have called on Mr Jinnah to discuss with him the situation in Bengal with particular reference to the partition move.

Mr Mandal's worries and anxieties are perfectly understandable.

* * *

According to a Karachi report the Sind Government Gazette has now published an order fixing the communal ratio in Government services at 70 per cent for Muslims and 30 per cent for non-Muslims.

It is understood that Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, the U P League leader does not propose to issue any further statement on this particular subject.

* * *

Discussing South Africa's move to incorporate South-West Africa in the Union, "Pravda of Moscow says that actual slavery is being preserved behind a democratic" facade in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Not behind a facade but in front of the "democratic" porch.

* * *

The population of South-West Africa, "Pravda" remarks, has been forcibly deprived of even the right to hope for independence.

Now, now now. This is quite unfair to General Smuts. All that is being done is mercifully to spare the population the futility of indulging in false and impossible hopes.

New Jap Cabinet Sworn In

TOKYO, June 1 (Reuter): The New Japanese Cabinet formed by Mr. Tetsu Katayama, the Social Democrat Leader, was officially sworn in today at the Emperor's palace.

After the ceremony Mr. Katayama and Mr. Hitoshi Ashida, the new Foreign Minister, called on the democratic people all over the world to assist the new Japan and settle without delay questions of international trade and reparations.

Madras Leaguers Demand "Maplastan"

MADRAS, June 1, (A.P.I.): The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League has passed a resolution demanding a separate state called "Maplastan" in the west coast consisting of large areas of Malabar, South Kanara and Laccadive Islands which are predominantly occupied by Muslims.

Moscow Charge Against Br. Labour Party

LONDON June 1, (A.P.A.): Moscow radio commentator Lipkin accused the Labour Party leadership of unfriendliness toward the Soviet Union and dismissed as "not borne out by the facts" the claim in the Labour pamphlet, "cards on the table" that Labour wanted to be friends on the Soviets war unwilling to be friendly.

"Proceedings at Margate," said Lipkin, "go to show that the Labour Party leadership encourages unfriendliness to the Soviet Union. The Executive said that membership of the British Soviet Society was incompatible with being a member of the Labour Party. Under pressure from the leadership this has been approved, so that Labour Party members have been forbidden to take part in the work of the Society. Is that their idea of friendship?"

WHY INDIA CAN'T GET MORE U. S. A. GRAINS

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuter): The United States has sufficient food stores to ship 2,000,000 tons more food a year overseas than is being shipped now if only American domestic transport were available to handle it, Mr Norris E Dodd, Under-Secretary for Agriculture declared in a broadcast tonight.

"India is begging for food. She has dollars to pay for it. We will not sell because we cannot.

American Action Against Soviet "Grab" Of Hungary?

Charges Of Violations Of Armisitce And Yalta Agreements

WASHINGTON, June 1 (A.P.A.): Officials predicted today that the United States will take the strongest possible political measures to condemn and if possible modify what some privately termed Russia's "barefaced grab" of the Government of Hungary.

Some economic measures may also be employed.

It appeared unlikely that the United States would be able to accomplish much, however, since Hungary is occupied by Soviet troops and is completely in the Soviet zone.

One of the first American actions is expected to be consultations with the British Government.

The United States is virtually certain to charge the Soviet Union with open violation of the armistice in which the United States, Russia and Britain jointly share the responsibility.

Study is also being given to possible charges of violations of Yalta Agreements.

Responsible officials indicated that they regarded the Soviet move in Hungary as creating the type of situation which Truman was considering in expounding his doctrine for Greco-Turkish aid.

DISPUTE OVER FATHER BOLOUGH

BUDAPEST, May 31 (Reuter): Swearing in of the new Hungarian Cabinet of General Lajos Dinnyes was delayed for half an hour tonight while Dr. Zoltan Tildy, President of the Republic, M. Matias Rakosi, Communist Vice-Premier and Dr. Szakasits, Socialist Vice-Premier, disputed whether Father Bolough should retain his post as an Under-Secretary.

It was finally decided to leave the matter open till Monday when the Cabinet meeting will decide the point.

It was stated tonight that the new Cabinet had been appointed without any conditions having been laid down such as holding of new elections.

It was confirmed that the Minister of Information, M. Milhalyfi, was only taking over the Foreign Ministry until a permanent appointment could be made.

Budapest evening papers tonight published reports from Geneva that the 20-year-old daughter of M. Fereno Nagy had married former Deputy M. Ferenc Salato, whom some reports had alleged to be the political head of alleged treason. He was described in these reports as having left Hungary.

MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

Member of the New Hungarian Cabinet are: M. Matyas Rakosi (Communist) and Dr. Arpad Szakasitz (Social Democrat), Vice-Premiers; M. Istzvan Doby, Secretary of State, (Smallholder); M. Antal Ban, Minister of Industry, (Socialist); M. Sandor Ronai, Minister for Commerce, (Socialist); M. Erno Gero Minister for Communications (Communist).

All of these were ministers in the former Hungarian Cabinet.

M. Karoly Baranyos, Minister for Agriculture (Smallholder); M. Istevan Ris, Justice Minister (Socialist); M. Erik Molnar, Social Welfare Minister (Communist); M. Janos Eroess Minister for Supply (Smallholders); These alo were ministers in the previous Cabinet.

M. Peter Veress (Leader National Peasant Party) becomes Minister of Works.

M. Milosnarady (party not given) becomes Minister of Finance.

M. Gyula Ortutay (party not given. becomes Minister of Education.

General Dinneys assures the role of Minister of Defence in addition to premiership and M. Ernoe Mihalfi is Minister of Foreign Affairs in addition to Minister of Information.

Bikini Islands May Remain Depopulated

NEW YORK (A.P.I.): Bikini Lagoon and its 20 islands may have to remain depopulated for decades until the atom bomb radio-activity has reduced to safe limits, Colonel Stafford Warren, M. D. who was Chief of Medical and Radiological safety of the United States Navy's bomb—dropping operation there last summer, writes in the magazine "Air Affairs."

Warren also says that if the rain that fell from the underwater bomb had dropped on a city that city might have had to remain deserted of inhabitants for years. These are the first authoritative estimates of the long-continued dangerous nature of the radioactively coming mainly from the underwater bomb.

"If", Colonel Warren writes, "Bikini had been a vitally important harbour and the down wind area an important city, it would have had to be evacuated after the underwater tests and only personnel trained in safeguarding themselves from both the external and the internal hazards of radioactive contamination could have been permitted access to carry on the vital functions of a conflict.

"For a considerable time (years) only trained personnel will be able to occupy it and the population cannot return until it is certain that all insidious hazards have been eliminated.

"Few, aware of the extremely complicated problems of decontaminating such a large area, will be ready enough to guarantee this at an early date (decades). It is fortunate that Bikini is not a vital port with a large city."

The hazards Dr. Warren mentions are of two kinds. External means the danger from gamma rays, and this is the same as exposure to either radium or X-rays. The international hazard includes danger of breathing in dusts or otherwise taking internally, too many of the split atoms or too many atoms of plutonium that were not split but rained down in the deluge after the underwater explosion. Six of these atoms are among the most deadly known poisons. Equally deadly as poisons are the unsplit plutonium atoms.

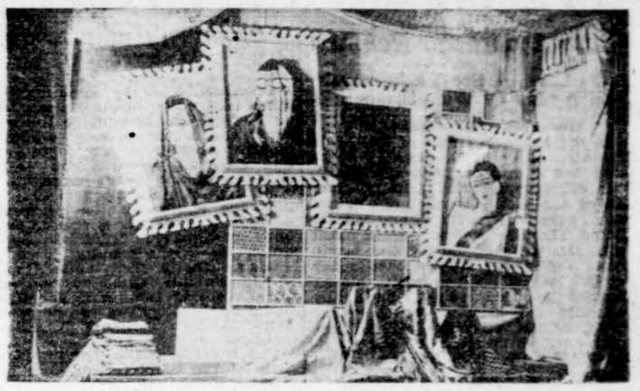
Naval authorities at the Bikini test never have told just how many square miles were dangerously contaminated by the radioactive rain. But they did announce to Bikini news correspondents that 36 square miles of lagoon and sea outside was contaminated with radioactivity. That was not all the contaminated area.

It is possible that the area in which no one could live for years afterwards, is only about ten to 15 square miles. Nevertheless a far wider area would be contaminated sufficiently so that people would keep out of it for long periods.

Dr. Warren notes that the radioactivity of the split atoms and other products of a Bikini bomb was equivalent to that from hundreds of tons of radium. The worst of this radioactivity is from split atoms and of those neither bomb produced enough to make a chunk of metal as big as a two-anna coin minus the squared corners. Yet so widely were these atoms dispersed, in the underwater deluge, and so powerfully do they radiate that some of their effects last for years over considerable areas. In addition a far larger mass of radioactive atoms was made by the artificially created radioactivity, such as the salt (sodium) of sea water. This radioactivity is not usually as long-lived as that of split atoms.

Chiang Back At Nanking

NANKING, May 31 (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek returned here to-night from a day visit to Mukden.



Two window displays arranged by the Exhibition panel of the Indian Institute of Arts in Industry are now on view at the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores. The displays deal with Indian textiles—both mill and handloom and it is the intention of the Institute to show the importance of design in Textiles and also to show the importance of their appeal to the public by a well designed window display.

The India That Is To Be

Place And Prospects Of Its Christian Community

By ARTHUR MAYHEW

With the recent Government pronouncement on India and the debates in the House of Parliament in the past fortnight, the following article by Mr. Arthur Mayhew is particularly appropriate. Mr. Mayhew, who lives at Datchet, has spent a considerable part of his life in India and has written much on Indian affairs, on their religious and cultural side rather than the political. But when taking broad views and trying to achieve understanding of political questions it is just as necessary, perhaps more so, to understand religious and cultural background as the merely political outlook. Here Mr. Mayhew writes especially of the contribution Christianity has made and is making towards the creation of the India that is to be.

In the Assembly which has been established to devise for India a constitution acceptable by its various races and religious communities, Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs are expressly represented, and the many millions of outcastes have not been forgotten. For the Christians, few in number compared with the Hindus and Mohammedans, but twice as many as the Sikhs no specific provision is made. On their personal merits, not as representatives or by concession, Indian Christians have won places in the Assembly and in the Interim Government of India.

They hold responsible positions in the Provincial Governments and are respected members of the various political parties. Pandit Nehru, who now dominates the Hindu political world, has recently said of them: "They are part and parcel of the Indian people, forming one of the many enriching elements in its cultural and spiritual life".

PIONEERS

Their influential position is largely due to the lead they have taken and the example they have set in social welfare and reform work, and to a marked characteristic of that work, the building up, among the outcastes and lowest Hindu castes, of sturdy self-respecting, self-supporting community settlements, with special attention to agricultural and industrial needs, and the promotion through hospitals and well qualified medical staff of social hygiene.

They have also been pioneers in women's education at a time when our Government shrank from a task which seemed likely to arouse dangerous reactionary feeling. Stimulated by their example Hindus and Mohammedan reformers, whose influence and significance is out of all proportion to their relatively small numbers, have begun to organize similar work.

Education work among the higher Hindu castes and the wealthier classes of all communities has also enhanced Christian influence, not through conversion to their faith, which is a comparatively rare result of this work, so much as through the corporate life and discipline of their schools and colleges, and contact with enlightened and enthusiastic Christian teachers and social welfare workers. Christian ethics rather than Christian doctrine have been popularized by Bible study, a constant and by no means unpopular feature of all institutions. Pupils of varied clases and religions, drawn together in a common and vigorous school life, subordinate the claims of national unity to those of their own race or religion.

This Christian contribution to Indian Unity is gratefully recognised. Christian sympathy with the desire, widespread among all parties and communities, for complete freedom from British control has also been noted. Christian mission have never claimed or received from the British Government any recognition or support which has not been at the disposal of other religious communities for similar work.

FREEDOM

Relying on their established reputation and influence Christian leaders have sought no separate representation or guarantees. They claim only what they hope will be ensured to all communities, freedom to worship God in accordance with conscience and without prejudice to civic rights and opportunities for professional work or the service of State and community. Enlightened leaders will probably secure recognition of these rights, in the teeth of fanatical opposition but "conversion" will raise difficult questions.

Mohammendans and Christians regard the propagation of their faith as a duty imposed on them by the founders of their religions. Hinduism, with no distinct authoritative creed, is a traditional and communal mode of life, into which a Hindu is born and from which he may be divorced by a change of religion. Even unorthodox Hindus, prominent in political life, who profess no religion, deprecate the disintegration of Hindu families and society by conversion. They are also painfully aware of the damage done by the fanatical methods of Sikh and Muslim propaganda. For the sake of national unity which they desire and as a result of fanaticism which they have never shown. Christians may have to accept restriction on their work for non-Christian communities. They will accept them carefully if they involve no surrender of the essential orders of their Master finding within a more limited sphere, ample opportunities of advancing national progress.

Adapting their conduct as they have already adapted their mode of worship and teaching, to Indian conditions, they will show that there is nothing exotic or western in a religion which originated at the meeting point of east and west.—(From "Windsor Express").

VICEROY VISITS BURNT VILLAGES

Inspection Of Disturbed Areas Of Gurgaon

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy and the Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma, accompanied by the Governor of the Punjab, visited this morning some of the areas of the Gurgaon District, which have been affected by the recent disturbances, says a communique.

They left New Delhi at 7-30 a. m. met the Governor at Palam Airfield, and returned after having visited five of the burnt out and desolated villages. At Palwal Their Excellencies visited the Mission Hospital, where they met the Staff and saw some of the victims.

CALCUTTA QUIET

Calcutta remained comparatively quiet today, according to a Bengal Government press note. Reports of only five incidents were received up to 8-30 p. m.

Today's casualty figures according to reports received so far are one dead and five injured.

Howrah was quiet with the exception of a case of cracker throwing reported in the morning. There was no casualty as a result of this incident.

LAHORE: A crude countrymade bomb was thrown in a hackney carriage near the Patiala House this morning. The bomb missed the target and exploded without causing any damage.

One person has been taken into custody on suspicion in this connection.

AMRITSAR INCIDENTS

AMRITSAR: Seven stabbing cases are reported today from outside the Municipal limits. There was however no stabbing in the city today.

Five cases of arson took place in the city during relaxed curfew period from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

ALLAHABAD: About fifty houses of the members of different communities in various parts of the city were raided by the local police yesterday and one country made gun, two toy pistols, three daggers, about seven live cartridges and some quantity of sulphur and potash were recovered.

LUDHIANA: An unsuccessful attempt at arson by throwing explosive material at the bungalow of an excise sub-inspector was made yesterday. The Police are investigating.

Mr. J. C. Maitra Vice-President of the B.P.H.A. presenting the League Trophy to Mrs. Read Captain of Bombay Greys.

"MILK"

GOVERNMENT MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

(Supply during July)

Existing consumers and new entrants wishing to continue or join the milk scheme respectively, are requested to renew their cards or obtain new cards (against deposit of Re. 1|- per card) for supply of milk during July 1947 from the existing milk centres from evening of 2nd June to the morning of 16th June, inclusive.

The price of milk for July will be 13 annas per seer, both for pasteurised Anand Milk and milk from Bombay.

Further particulars may be had at the Milk Centres.

R

For failure to supply the prescribed particulars with regard to Hard Coke stock held on account of M/s. Estrella Batteries Ltd. in their declarations to Government and also for making false statement in their declarations of March 1946 to September 1946, M/s. Chunilal Manilal and Mr. Maneklal Chunilal (Director) have been convicted and fined Rs. 100/- each; or in default, sentenced to one months' simple imprisonment.

For failure to declare stocks of Hard Coke Mr. G. A. Nalwalla, Proprietor of M/s. Imperial Iron Works has been convicted and fined Rs. 30/- or in default sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

De-Control Of Cloth

Sir,—Several prominent industrial magnates like Sir Homi Mehta manufacturers, merchants and dealers have been advocating in all earnestness removal of control on cloth. They think the present shortage of cloth is due to control and if it is removed there will be no shortage. Recently the Hon Mr. Dinkerrao Desai has also suggested with all the emphasis at his command that the only remedy to do away with the present shortage of cloth is to remove the control and to revive normal channels of trade. In normal course it would have wholeheartedly supported the move but under conditions prevailing at present it is not desirable. In case control on cloth is lifted, there is every possibility of cloth going underground and black-market flourishing and difficulties of people to obtain cloth would increase immensely.

I fail to understand why cloth control should fail when food control and rationing scheme is working tolerably efficiently. To my mind, the scheme has some inherent faults, and as a result industry as well as the people suffer. These should be remedied forthwith. It is a fact that a very large number of bales are ready lying with the mills and the quota-holders. The main difficulty it seems, is lack of transport, which if properly arranged would ease the situation considerably. In order to move the stocks, the first and foremost necessity is easy and quick transport as without this even the decontrolling of cloth will not help matters. In spite of the War having ended since long, the same acute shortage of wagons is felt as in times of war and I fail to understand as to why it should be so. The authorities must, therefore, tackle this problem first, if the control of cloth is to be successfully carried out.

I would here like to make some suggestions for the efficient working of the control. As I have mentioned above the authorities concerned should first tackle the question of quick transport. Secondly, all efforts should be made to increase production. If this is not done and import of cloth from foreign countries is allowed without any restrictions the position of the textile industry as well as that of handloom industry is sure to be very seriously jeopardised. Thirdly authority should be vested in the Central Government only, to issue important orders affecting the control. Government at the centre should take up all the executive powers in their own hands and should take up all manufactured cloth in their possession and arrange distribution. Fourthly there should be a strict ban on export of cloth for the time being, but in case export is absolutely imperative in view of Government's commitment it should be the barest minimum. These are a few suggestions which I sincerely submit for the consideration of authorities concerned and I hope it would be better on the part of the authorities to ponder over the same and remedy the faults in the control system, instead of thinking of removing the control altogether.

In case the authorities still wish to maintain their complacent attitude on this important matter, I would suggest an impartial and independent enquiry committee be appointed forthwith with a view to enquire and suggest ways and means to overhaul the whole system of control and distribution of cloth in the light of experience gained so far and try to make it as efficient and successful as possible. This will enhance the reputation of our popular Ministry and will earn the gratitude of millions of our countrymen who are at present without cloth. Their position will be much worse if the authorities think in terms of removing the control and take that step which will be highly undesirable, unjust and unfair to the large mass of our countrymen.—Yours etc.

MUKULAL BANSILAL.

In Defence Of Vanaspati

Sir,—Certain statements made in responsible quarters have caused in the minds of some consumers of Vanaspati consternation and doubt, both of which are unnecessary and unwarranted.

The conclusions I have reached on the subject of Vanaspati are the outcome of a life-time study on nutrition and of more than twenty years experience with Vanaspati. Since 1926 the subject has been carefully studied at the Government Laboratory, Bombay, both by late Col. Higham and myself and I give it as my official opinion that Vanaspati is a wholesome article of food possessing high nutritive value and in no way inferior to genuine ghee when used for cooking purposes.

With regard to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's fear of prospective blindness—a contingency which is likely to occur to animal or even man, if food completely devoid of Vitamin A be taken, as Vitamin A is known to be essential for eyesight, in my letter in September 1926 as Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay in commenting upon the Council of State's debate in March 1926 I said that:

"....as regards "Vitamins" a very important point appears to have been overlooked in the debate and it is that as "cooking fat" there is absolutely no difference between "genuine ghee" and "vegetable ghee". The former undoubtedly differs from the latter in being sometimes rich in Vitamins, but when it is used as a "cooking oil" it is heated to a temperature which destroys all the vitamins present in it".

My opinion was borne out twenty years later by Dr. Ranganathan and Sundararajan from the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, who report in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" (May 1946) that over half (in certain cases all) of the vitamin A activity of ghee is lost when it is used for cooking. Similar results are reported by Bashir Ahmed, Ram Chand and Mansoor-ul-Hasan of the Punjab University Institute of Chemistry, Lahore. They found in preparing vegetable curries that there was total loss of Vitamin A content.

I would add, however, that adequate supplies of Vitamin A can be obtained in the form of carotene from green vegetables, etc.

With regard to digestibility, absorption and effect on growth a very interesting article has appeared in the "Journal of Nutrition" (1944) written by H. J. Deuel and others. They report that:

"No difference in the growth of weanling rats were noted at any time over a 12 week period when they were fed on [illegible] milk powder, vitamin supplements and butter as compared with corn, cottonseed, olive, peanut or soya-bean oils and margarine. The extent of growth was confirmed at 8 and 6 weeks by x-ray determinations of tibia length. Also, the efficiencies of conversion of these various fats to body tissue were identical. These experiments refute the idea that butter fat possesses certain saturated fatty acids, not present in other fats, which are essential for growth".

I do not wish to scare your readers, but the fact is that genuine ghee contains a substance "cholesterol" which is of some use in the body economy but which is ordinarily destroyed in the body by a mechanism present in human beings termed "cholesterolysis", that is breaking down of the cholesterol.

If by certain defects in the body metabolism this breakdown does not occur, the cholesterol accumulates in the blood and causes hardening of the arteries leading to that common trouble the "high blood pressure" and kidney diseases.

In diabetes more fat is taken to compensate for the diminished intake of starchy food and Rabinowitch (1931) considers that the high blood pressure and other kidney symptoms are caused and aggravated by this administration of fat in excess.

Here at any rate is a case of harmful effects by genuine ghee which can be averted by the use of oil or "Vegetable Ghee".

Mr. Datar of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay has published a paper in the "Annals of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine No. 3" (1946) upon experiments which were carried out with ghee, Vanaspati and mustard oil on rats. It would appear that in relation to the food intake the rate of growth was the same for ghee and vanaspati but markedly less for mustard oil. Further there was a change in the fat composition of the rats whether they used ghee, Vanaspati or mustard oil.

In my opinion the interest of the poor and even middle class people will be better served by giving publicity to the cheapness, suitability and equal nutritive value of "Vegetable Ghee" as compared with genuine ghee than by passing legislation to restrict its production.—Yours etc.,

(Capt.) VAZIFDAR, M.B.E., F.C.P.S.
(Lon.) Retired Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, May 29.

Beggars

Sir,—Professional beggars are a grave nuisance and an unnecessary burden to every society. For instance, look at the 3rd class railway local passengers in Bombay. There, we pay even for standing space when overcrowded, but the professional beggars, without payment, freely rush in as if the carriages are open streets of a busy market. They then knock again, and again with loud and piercing cries, beg for charity.

The thoughtless passengers on their part, quietly put their hands inside their pockets and give away charity, without the least consideration whether it is deserved or not. These silly masses are not ashamed nor even feel degraded to mix with these dirtiest wretches. Possibly there is no country other than India, having so much regard and respect even for obnoxious beggars. It appears that these ignorant persons need such beggars to buy their blessings—the fruits of charity—just like newspapers and pamphlets.

On reference to the G. I. P. Traffic Manager, he has promised me to relieve us from this oppression and injustice. In the mean time, thoughtful passengers should refrain from giving away charity inside the Ry. trains. This will automatically and effectively stop the beggars from coming in. Of course, by this method the charity-minded pious persons will be inconvenienced, but in this way they still find plenty of beggars outside railway stations.

I understand children are purposely made blind and mutilated in limbs to turn them into useful capital for the begging profession. I also understand, some capitalists have opened beggar houses to be rented to them for boarding and lodging. They know that it pays them well.

Looking to the Economic and Political side of the question I know the present Ministers are very busy with important problems. But here is one for them—TO MAKE WEALTH FROM WICKED WASTE.

It is a pity there should be NO POOR HOUSES for the really destitute-old and crippled. I know of some hard working men compelled to beg during their old age. But to me, it is an interesting sight to witness curious models (sometimes pitiable) being led by healthy and "eyed" men, either retrained or often hired, to move the deserved ones for their purpose!

But, the majority of beggars are healthy men who thrive and propagate without ration cards at the expense of the labouring public in which they live as parasites spreading infectious diseases and committing occasional thefts. There are millions of such beggars in India.

To my mind, it is a slur on the Political administration that this valuable human energy should be wasted. During the last war I know of some street beggars who were forcibly carried away to serve as sappers and miners. They returned as sensible citizens. Why not turn these beggars into useful servants in private houses and as factory workers? But India (as a friend said) is yet land of wild beasts in human forms (for this watch the black market) and the Govt. officials who check them! Or at least this is a land of religious fanatics killing each other in wars their own GODS.

This is India of today! Who says we are UNFIT for Swaraj?

Mulund OBSERVER.

Prohibition And Vaccination

Sir,—It was reported last week in your valuable columns that the Bombay Congress Government has introduced the Prohibition Bill in the Legislative Assembly. It is a beneficial measure, having for its purpose the prevention of poor people ruining themselves through drinking intoxicating liquor. Would to God that Government would also pass a ban abolishing compulsory vaccination here as is the case in England and U.S.A. Prof. Alfred Wallace, F.R.S., had remarked, "The abolition of all laws enforcing or encouraging vaccination is of more immediate and vital importance than any party dogma or any political programme". Gladstone who was Prime Minister of England in the reign of Queen Victoria, said:

"I regard compulsory and penal provisions, such as those of the Vaccination Act, with mistrust and misgiving and were I engaged on an inquiry I should require very clear proof of the necessity before giving them my approval....I always feel a strong repulsion to seeing the clean, pure skin of a child made to break out into pustules. I dislike the idea of vaccination being compulsory...."

British doctors petition against compulsory vaccination in India is at present lying on the table of Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council, and it is to be hoped that in public interest some of the members of the Assembly will please place the British doctors' petition before the Assembly for official consideration and disposal.

Yours, etc.
SCRUTATOR.

Development Of Public Libraries

It is now more than a year since the administration of the Bombay province has been in the hands of the popular ministers. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher is the Premier and education minister, and he has been taking keen interest in the progress of education in general and the development of the library movement in particular. It is due to his earnestness that the recommendations of the Bombay Library Committee are being put into actual operation with the result that the Central Library in Bombay and the proposed three regional libraries at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar will soon be functioning.

One of the most important aspects of the development of library service, however, is the encouragement by annual grants to the existing libraries, which are languishing for want of funds and adequate financial resources. There are about four hundred libraries in this Province, and most of these are subscription-libraries. They can be immediately transformed into public libraries and made more useful to the public as soon as they receive financial aid from the State of a permanent character.

In this connection, the Maharashtra Library Association has submitted concrete proposals to the Government, the Gujarat Library Association and the Gujarat Library Association are also thinking of moving in this matter similarly. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the Education Department and the Education Minister will take up the question of increasing the public utility of the libraries. Needless to state that this will go a great way in organising Circulating-Library activities through buses even in the public schools and villages which are without any provision of library service, thereby furthering the cause of Adult Education in the Province.

R. K. VYAS.
Member,
Council of the
Indian Library Association.

350,000,000-Dollar Bill For Europe And Asia

WASHINGTON May 31 (Reuter): President Truman signed the 350,000,000-dollar Bill which Congress passed for relief of the war-devastated countries in Europe and Asia.

R

SEVEN DAYS MORE

NOW LAST DAY IS JUNE 7.

RETURN UNAUTHORISED RATION CARDS

If you have in your possession any of the unauthorised cards Ration Cards in respect of—

(1) Non-existent and absent persons.

2) Children (1) a supplementary sugar card when a foodgrains ration card of two units is obtained for a child above six (i.) a foodgrains card of two units for a child below 6.

3) Kerosene for lighting i.e. K(L) card when electric light is fitted.

(4) The same person having more than one card of the same kind.

RETURN IT TILL JUNE 7
and
Save Yourself From Legal Consequences.

Margate Marks

RENEWED STABILITY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Indications Of Coming Break In General Stagnation

LONDON, May 31 (Reuter): The Margate Conference of the British Labour Party has provided those who have been speculating on the chances of a major reversal in current trends of British foreign policy with a strong evidence of the Labour Party's support for the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin and the main lines of his policy as they emerge from the Moscow Conference, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Against this background of renewed stability in foreign affairs, there are indications of a coming break in the general stagnation, which has marked the international scene since Moscow.

SIMULTANEOUS NEGOTIATIONS FOR JAP & GERMAN TREATIES?

Mr. Bevin's references to the Far Eastern Peace Settlement at Margate and the renewal of Australia's demand that a British Commonwealth meeting should be held to discuss the Japanese peace in July or August make it seem likely that the whole question may come up for discussion earlier than has been expected. This will set a series of procedural problems, not the least of which is how to conduct simultaneously negotiations at the highest level for two equally important and entirely separate peace treaties—German and Japanese.

GERMAN ECONOMIC UNITY

The announcement of the British-United States Agreement last Thursday under which new German economic agencies for British and American zones are invested with a measure of responsibility for the economic reconstruction of Western Germany, provided the first positive move since the Moscow Conference by either side to break the deadlock in German economic developments which resulted from these discussions. It is early to forecast with accuracy what the results of the new bi-zonal agreement will be, but by the time the Council of Foreign Ministers meets again in November, it is certain that they will provide a new basis for discussion of German economic unity in all its aspects. For the time being, the United States and Britain, risking criticism of the other two occupying powers, are determined to pursue the experiment of fusion with an increased measure of German participation in the hope that it will simplify the eventual prospects of quadri-partite agreement.

FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES

The Soviet Union has at last agreed to attend the Conference on the future of Italian colonies at Deputy Level, probably beginning on July 6 in London.

Russia, the United States and France will all be represented by their London Ambassadors and M. George Zarubin, the Soviet Ambassador, has flown to Moscow presumably to seek instructions for the coming meeting. The first duty of the deputies will be to appoint an investigating committee to visit former Italian colonies and determine its terms of reference and its itinerary. The United States Government, judging by latest statements on the subject from Washington, is opposed to the discussion of the substance of the future of the Italian empire before the entry into force of the Italian Peace Treaty. Since there is no date in sight for this, it appears "probable that real debate of the "Big Four" on the eventual disposal of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, Eritrea and Somaliland will be postponed until after the Investigating Committee returns with reports on the attitude and preferences of the local inhabitants.

Passages in Mr. Bevin's speech on the Far East provide valuable indication of Britain's attitude on Allied participation in the various stages leading to final peace settlement with Japan.

His "Eleven Powers" are reliably understood to be the United States, Britain, China, France, Russia, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the Philippines—in other words, those who waged active war against Japan. His assertion that these eleven countries should "form a peace conference and be there to see the thing right through" is generally regarded here in official quarters as meaning that Britain will strongly support the claim by other members of the British Commonwealth that no major discussion of the Japanese should take place from which they are excluded.

HASTENING SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN

In the immediate field of practical politics the announcement that Britain would be agreeable to send a representative to Canberra if a Commonwealth Conference were held there in August marks an advance towards agreement on the timing and meeting place of such a conference.

At present both the United States and Australia are showing initiative in hastening an early peace settlement with Japan. It is assumed that the primary aim of the Commonwealth Conference advocated by Australia is to provide for full exchange of views and enable British and Dominion representatives to go to any subsequent international discussion with a detailed, agreed plan.

MARGATE THROUGH SOVIET EYES

Pressure Of Leadership At Labour Party Conference

MOSCOW, May 31 (Reuter).—Soviet commentator Mikhail Mikhailov said over Moscow Radio today that British Labour Party leadership "put on pressure" at the Party's Margate Conference, thus confirming that "inner contradictions," especially about foreign policy, were rife in Party ranks.

LIMITED TIME FOR OPPOSITION SPEAKERS

"Pressure of leadership in the course of proceedings and decisions was particularly strong," he said. This was indicated, he added by the limited number of resolutions discussed and the limited time accorded to opposition speakers.

"All this, however, simply confirms the fact that Labour Party leadership has to fight against inner contradictions that many aspects of its policy, and first and foremost the present line of British foreign policy is causing alarm in a number of organisations and prominent people of the Party," Nikhailov declared.

Labour Party leaders did not want a real discussion on internal policy, because they did not want "to wash their dirty linen in public. The British people can see with growing clarity that in their foreign policy, the Labour Government are diverging very far indeed from their election promises," he said.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC

"The policy on co-operation between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, the policy of Anglo-Soviet alliance and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter are more and more giving way to a policy of an Anglo-American Bloc, in which Britain is their junior partner," the Soviet commentator stated.

For Happier Indo-British Relations

Brailsford On Friends Of India Group's Aim

LONDON, May 31, (Reuter): Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Chairman of the Friends of India Group, today issued the following statement from London:

"Since it came into life a few weeks ago at a public luncheon, the Friends of India Group has been gathering further support and discussing its future line of Action.

"Indians in England have always had their own organisations for the purpose of putting their case to the British public. The new group is something wholly different. It consists of Englishmen of all parties interested in India and among them are Sir Stanley Reed, Sir George Schuster, Mr. Leonard Elmhurst, Mr. Woodrow Wyatt and myself.

"Though its membership is entirely British it will of course promote discussions with Indians and welcome Indian guests. For the purpose Mr. Sudhir Ghosh who is now in charge of public relations on the High Commissioner's staff provides a link. The Group is planning for the new era that lies ahead of us after India has gained her independence in the belief that Indo-British relations may then become happier and more intimate than they have ever been in the past. It means to include in its field of vision cultural and economic as well as political questions."

Germans Making Railway Freight Cars Of Cast Concrete

NEW YORK, June 1. (A.P.A.): Railway freight cars of cast concrete are being made in Germany, along with precast beams, joints and floor sections of houses and industrial plants, it has been reported here.

Every part of the freight car is said to be made of pre-stressed, reinforced concrete except the wheels, springs and drawbars. American investigators, who made this report to the United States Office of Technical Services said that street railway cars in Munich also use concrete break shoes which last about three months and eliminate the use of cast iron. Possibilities of using German concrete methods in the United States are being investigated.

PLANE IN AIR REFUELLED SUCCESSFULLY

LONDON, June 1, (A.P.A.): British South-American Airways experimental refuelling flights across the Atlantic Ocean ended successfully at Heathrow airport last night when a converted Lancaster plane finished a round trip to Bermuda.

In both directions across the sea, the plane, piloted by Air-Vice Marshal D.C.T. Bennett, was refulled by a tanker plane in mid-air over the Azores.

The flight to Bermuda started on May 27, required 20 hours and the return journey was made in 15-1/2 hours.

Over the Azores the plane took on 1,800 gallons of fuel on the outgoing trip 1,600 on the return flight.

American Film Producers To Open Office In Bombay

HOLLYWOOD, June 1, (A.P.A.): The motion Picture Association, representing the major film producing companies in America, is expanding its foreign operations by establishing an office in India.

Gerald M. Mayer, Managing Director of the Association's International Division, announced the appointment of Fredrick Spencer, a motion picture producer for 11 years, to head the new India office, probably in Bombay.

Spencer went into the United States Navy in 1941, from Paramount studios. With the rank of commander, he directed public relations photography on atomic bomb tests, and later supervised motion picture production for war services at Anacostia district of Columbia (U.S.A.) He was decorated by Great Britain with the Order of the British Empire.

Spencer will survey Hollywood's film production conditions, and spend a month in New York before leaving for India.

Late Dr. Bazlur Rehman

India Loses A Great Educationist And A Man Of Wide Sympathies

(By Prof. P. N. DRIVER)

In the untimely death of Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), we have lost a man of great administrative efficiency, a great scholar, and one of the most inspiring of figures who have striven for Hindu-Muslim unity. Those who know what real work Dr. Rehman did for the Ismail Yusuf College are heart-broken today for Dr. Rehman was a giant among pigmies. I do not think I know any one who did more to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity through the personal example of tolerance and large-heartedness than Dr. Rehman. What makes Dr. Rehman's death a tragedy is that he died largely because of a great disappointment which is not known to many, a disappointment born of some misunderstanding. One feels like shedding tears of blood when one realises that even a man like this could be misunderstood in certain quarters.

I feel that if a man like Dr. Rehman could be misunderstood in spite of all he did and in spite of all his extraordinary abilities, there can be no future for this country—the future which has been our dream and inspiration. One sometimes feels that Dr. Rehman's abilities as an educationist were not recognised fully. Some people are destined, perhaps, to die broken-hearted. I think this was so with Dr. Rehman. Those who caused this tragedy did not know what was happening. If God wanted to save the life of this great son of India and Islam, He would have used some agency to clear the misunderstanding. Dr. Rehman is gone, gone with a tragedy which makes us ask, "does God delight in creating such misunderstanding?"

It is said that all the great things which we learn in life come not from books but from the living example of those few chosen individuals with whom we come in contact. In my own case for example, which must also be true of many other people, I learnt the best that was to learn from Dr. Rehman and Prof. J. P. Trivedi, neither of whom was ever my own teacher. I learnt more from these two men than from any member of my own community and they inspired me more than any school or college or university. I used to call Dr. Rehman, "the University of Rehman."

Surprisingly enough both Prof. Trivedi and Dr. Rehman held almost the same views on many problems such as courtesy, decency, goodness of heart, kindness towards the poor, etc. Both of them I find were misunderstood and created wrong impressions sometimes because of their independent natures which could never allow them to be insincere or flatter people who could help them.

A LINK BROKEN

Dr. Rehman was the greatest of Mussalmans I have met in my life. Though, of course, he never thought of leaving India he could have made one of the most cultured of India's ambassadors abroad—a symbol of all that is sweet and great in India. He was the very soul of goodness and kindness and was in his heart of hearts a true Indian. All those who want to know him and judge him with fairness and justice should try to study the history of the Ismail Yusuf College and how under Dr. Rehman it became not only a centre of Islamic studies but also a centre of Hindu-Muslim unity. He made us feel that it was worth studying Muslim culture if we wanted to have Hindu-Muslim unity. No wonder those, who misunderstand him, do not know anything of the real culture for which he stood. So long as this ignorance continues our disunity also will continue. The death of Dr. Rehman is the breaking of a link in the chain of our unity—a unity without which India will go to the dust.

It is probable that certain false stories may have been spread about Dr. Rehman but why we should believe these stories is beyond my understanding. Is it because we have no statesmanship? Dr. Rehman was, of course, proud of his students and his community. If he called himself a Mussalman, we honoured him for that because we have not seen a better Indian than Dr. Rehman. His love of his community was nothing but the love of the poor. It was very natural. I know that in the Ismail Yusuf College the Mussalman students are the poorest of the poor. Some of them do not get enough to eat. I know of boys who lived in such poverty that they contracted T. B. and died as a result of it. To help the boys was Dr. Rehman's duty and he did it well. The poverty of the poor Muslim student is enough to break our heart and Dr. Rehman was anxious to fight this poverty.

I have seen Dr. Rehman deal with his Hindu subordinates—particularly the clerks and the peons—with a kindness which I have not seen anywhere, not even among the bosses dealing with their own community. Dr. Remman was tolerant to a degree that was amazing in a man of his efficiency. On one occasion a certain Hindu peon of his decided to take leave without permission and Dr. Rehman was very angry and called him for an explanation. But when the peon told him that he had lost a very near and dear relative, he not only forgave him but putting his hand in his own pocket he took out all the cash he had (a pretty good sum) and gave it to the peon telling him, in his own beautiful Hindustani, that he should keep the money to make up for expenses incurred on the funeral ceremony.

This reminds me of an old Hindu clerk of Dr. Rehman who was very short-tempered. He was an honest man but somehow could not control his temper and did things which were extremely silly. On one occasion he did something that was so wrong that in any other place he would have come into very serious trouble. I know that he would have been dismissed if he had done the same thing against the Principal in a private college. Dr. Rehman, on the contrary, tried to pacify the angry Professor who had come to complain about it and reminded the Professor that since the clerk was an honest man and he knew his intentions were not bad he wanted to forgive him.

Dr. Rehman's kindness to the non-Muslim members of his teaching staff is well-known. It is significant that the first oil-portrait of his colleagues which he put in the hall of the Ismail College was that of Professor Bhadkamkar who had been teaching Sanskrit and who had just retired. It is to be seen what will be the counter-part of this good action in some of the non-Muslim colleges which have been started recently. The oil-painting of Professor Bhadkamkar in his orthodox Deccani head-gear in the hall of the Ismail College, is a reminder today of the large-heartedness of Dr. Rehman. Dr. Rehman's remedy for injustice suffered was never to be unjust himself to others. His kindness to all his non-Muslim colleagues will long be remembered.

A PERFECT DEMOCRAT

Those who have misunderstood Dr. Rehman should remember that he was one of the most brilliant of administrators I have seen. He combined kindness with administrative efficiency and reduced red-tape to a minimum. Without being rude or saying a harsh word he could make people work very hard without ordering them about. A perfect democrat at heart, he consulted everybody, treated them with courtesy and yet had the brilliance to arrive at his own decisions acceptable to all. To work with him as Principal was not only a pleasure but a privilege for he made people work as if for a Cause. His judgment of character was so shrewd and sound that he knew at once the worth as well as the weak points of each subordinate and consequently he could get the best out of the worst material.

It can be said of Dr. Rehman that he was a Principal from whom his staff learnt something whilst they taught. To watch him work in his office was a pleasure, indeed. The way in which he received his students, listened to them, and then helped them was in strong contrast to what happens to students elsewhere. The courage and tact with which he could handle the rowdiest of students was nothing short of stunning. In the days of students rowdyism I have seen a huge crowd come marching up to the college shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" and Dr. Remman appearing on the scene, ordering the police to get out of the college premises and addressing the boys in such a way as to get them shouting "Rehman Saheb Zindabad" in a few minutes I have seen him give his own money as fees for even his very poor Hindu students. He gave freely and large-heartedly to everybody. Many of the students he helped used to come to him after many years just to return the fees he had paid out of his own pocket. Though he has not accumulated any money, he has the wealth of the blessings of hundreds of poor boys which he will take with him now. I am sure those who have known him will not allow his family to suffer because he never saved any money.

Dr. Rehman is dead but the goodness, kindness, large-heartedness and the tolerance he taught to many of his students and colleagues alike will not die. India ought to be proud of educationists like Dr Rehman In all my life I have seen only two such men What a great tragedy is the death of a man like this and how poignant is the grief of it when we realise that there is no one to take his place. When we remember that even a man like this can be misunderstood we realise how petty we are and how we all to pick up even the flowers of fragrance in this great garden of humanity.

CATERPILLAR PLAGUE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): Britain's heat wave, which has now lasted a week, has brought to the rural areas one of the periodic caterpillar plagues. Millions of these pests are now attacking orchards and woods endangering this year's crops.

Ministry of Agriculture experts say that one reason for the increased numbers this summer is that so many birds perished in Britain's coldest winter for half a century.

Caterpillars of the antler moth variety are threatening hayfields and cereal crops in Derbyshire and South Wales and caterpillars of the winter moth threaten orchards in Buckinghamshire.

The latest reports from various parts of the country show that the plague now well under control.

THEY HAD IT LAST YEAR TOO

The last plague of caterpillars occurred in Britain about the same time last year when bren gun carriers with flame throwers and planes armed with poison spray were used to wage a war on the homes of the insects which covered one square mile on the Monmouthshire mountain.

Several hundred acres of valuable grassland was devastated by millions of the pests and sheep were driven from their grazing haunts. Later in the year there was also a caterpillar plague in Southern England and at Gravesend in Kent when similar methods of dealing with insects were used.

Truman To Visit Canada On June 9

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuter): President Truman will leave for Canada on June 9 and will remain there until June 12, the White House announced tonight.

It is expected that he will address the Canadian Parliament.

The President will speak in Kansas City, Kansas on June 7 at a gathering in tribute to the dead of the United States Eighth Infantry Division which took part in the European campaign o World War Two.

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MOROCCAN LEADER SECURES REFUGE IN EGYPT

Abd-el-Krim's Escape From French Custody Causes Sensation In Paris

CAIRO, May 31. (U.P.A.): Abd-el-Krim, war Chieftain of the Riffs of Morocco who fought both France and Spain, to-day literally walked out of French hands which kept him in 21 years of exile—and did it at the invitation of Egypt's King Farouk.

EGYPT GIVES ASYLUM

The Egyptian Government has decided to allow Abd-el-Krim, Moroccan Arab leader who arrived in Cairo today after being exiled 21 years by the French, to take up residence in Egypt, says "Reuter".

This move was described to-day as an "appropriate reply" to the reported decision of the French authorities in Tunis not to allow the unloading of relief food supplies destined for the famine-stricken population which were sent from Alexandria on board the Egyptian ship "El Emira Fawzia."

It was stated in political circles here that when Abd-el-Krim arrived at Suez on Thursday on his way to France after exile on the Indian Ocean Island of Reunion, the Egyptian authorities had no intention of offering him haven.

When they received confirmation of the Tunis report, it was considered an "appropriate reply would be to offer hospitality to Abd-el-Krim, to show the extent of Arab solidarity.

"TILL MOROCCO IS FREE"

Asked how long Abd-el-Krim intended to stay in Egypt, a member of his suite said to-day: "Until Morocco is free."

M. Gilbert Arvengas, French Ambassador in Cairo, was being received to-night by Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Premier, it was learned here.

After arrival in Cairo with his two wives and 11 children Abd-el-Krim went immediately to the Abdin Palace to thank King Farouk for the hospitality offered to him and his family.

For the first few days he will be the guest of the King.

His party—numbering 45 including 12 women in Arab garb—travelled from Port Said by train in a large pullman coach the top of which was laden with over 120 pieces of luggage.

Abd-el-Krim was reported last week to be returning to France where the French Government had bought a house for him on the Riviera.

SURPRISE IN PARIS

PARIS, May 31 (Reuter): The French Government was to-night awaiting a full report from its Ambassador in Cairo on the unexpected arrival in Egypt of Abd-el-Krim before deciding whether to take diplomatic action, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

His landing at Port Said, while on his way to France, after 21 years of exile on the Island of Reunion, near Madagascar, has caused the French Government "very great surprise" the spokesman said.

"When he arrived in Egypt on his way to Marseilles, very strong pressure seemed to have been exercised on him and he changed his mind" the spokesman said

"We have not received confirmation of reports in the press that he was invited to land in Egypt by King Farouk."

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE

Explaining the French Government's attitude toward Abd-el-Krim who led the Riff uprising against the French and Spanish authorities in Morocco in 1925 and 1926, the spokesman said: "In 1926 when Abd-el-Krim surrendered to the French Army, he pledged himself to remain in French custody and he has always been extremely correct in his attitude.

"We have always accepted and respected his word of honour (not to escape) given 10 years ago and after his very gallant attitude during the past years towards France, his breach of faith to-day has caused us very very great surprise."

The spokesman added that Abd-el-Krim's faithfulness towards France during the war had led to the serious consideration by the French Government in 1944 of allowing the Arab leader to return to North Africa.

No action was taken, however and Abd-el-Krim remained in exile

"When he applied for residence in France so that his sons could receive French education, the Government decided last February to allow him to do so", the spokesman said. "This decision was taken in a very friendly manner by Spain."

DIPLOMATIC REPURCUSSIONS

After Krim's capture in 1926 the French Government agreed with the Spanish Government to keep him in custody and prevent him from ever again attempting to stimulate revolt in North Africa.

Asked if any official reactions were expected from the Spanish Government over Krim's landing in Egypt to-day, the spokesman said: "The Spanish Government may very probably send a protest to Egypt and the question of his stay in Egypt was being arranged.

"I may go to Morocco once more or I may go to other Arab countries All that is still uncertain." Krim said.

The interview with the correspondent was continually interrupted as Arabs from Palestine and other countries, including the North African colony in Cairo, kept pouring into the may enquire of France how Krim's landing was effected."

He added that the nature of the French reply to such a Spanish query would depend on the report of the French Ambassador in Cairo.

The spokesman also confirmed that the 9,400-ton ship "Katoumba" on which Krim was travelling was Australian under French charter.

Sensation In Paris

Reports from Cairo that Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Moroccan Riff uprising, had jumped his ship in Egypt while on a journey to France caused a sensation in Paris to-night says the United Press of America.

The evening newspapers in late editions carried big headlines announcing the "escape" of the Riff Chieftain who had been exiled to the Isle of Reunion and stated the incident would have political repercussions.

Observers agreed the evasion would prove highly embarrassing for the French Government but the Quai d'Orsay maintained strict reserve.

Soviet Comment On All-Asia Conference

LONDON, May 31 (Reuter): In an article surveying the work of the All-Asia Conference published in to-day's "Izvestia" and broadcast by the Moscow radio in its Far-Eastern programme, the Soviet writer Platov says: "The perspective of the creation of a permanent, even if at first only cultural, All-Asian Centre in Delhi where the ground would be advantageous for British influence provoked sharply negative reactions from the delegates of countries in the American sphere of influence.

BR. CAUSING DISCORD IN MALAYA

"The return of the British authorities to Malaya heralded the return of the old Colonial order. The national councils were abolished as governmental organs while the Japanese-created police force was kept and used by British officials for the fight against anti-Japanese Malayan National Army. Trade Union leaders were imprisoned where they remain to the present day. Anti-democratic organisations became active.

"The British Colonial authorities are attempting to awaken national discord between the nations populating Malaya—Malayans, Chinese and Hindus.

NEW COLONIAL DOMINATION

"Granting political independence while the colonising power retains domination in the economic field does not free the country from colonial dependence. The experiment of the United States in the Philippines is regarded by numerous delegates as a new method of Colonial domination which is being carefully studied by other Colonial powers with a view to their application on a large scale."

N Y. WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, May 30 (U.P.A.): Cotton prices maintained an overtone of steadiness this week as prices churned alternately steady and unsettled while traders prepared for the holiday weekend, according to a United Press of America survey. At Friday's close prices ruled ten to 41 points above the previous week Buying incentives found textile market reports indicating a gradual revival of buying interest in printcloth and sheetings plus a tightening spot situation in the south and the news that Czechoslovakia was attempting to negotiate an additional dol. 25,000,000 loan for purchases of American cotton. The Government's mid-May farm parity price report, published after Friday's close, is expected to have a psychologically bearish effect on prices after the holidays.

CLOTH MARKET

The Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market, meanwhile, took on a more two-sided appearance this week. Buyers paid firm prices for prints for spot shipment and deliveries into the third and fourth quarters, but elsewhere demand lagged. On the export front, business fell off noticeably. Shippers blamed the let-down in foreign inquiries on the shortage of dollar balances and the hope for a levelling off of American prices. Exporters complained that constant talk of lower prices "scared off" foreign buyers.

Coal Transport Affected

Sequel To Immobilisation Of 6000 Waggons

NEW DELHI, May 31 (API): Nearly 6,000 railway waggons have been immobilised in recent months thereby obstructing the free despatch of coal through rail, according to official information available here. Of these, 4,000 waggons were immobilised in Calcutta owing to the Port Trust strike and communal disturbances and 2,000 waggons in Lahore as a result of recrudescence of communal riots.

In spite of these, there has been no deterioration in the actual quantity of coal despatched, according to official figures available at the Railway Board.

SARAT BOSE ON UNITED BENGAL

NEW DELHI, May 31 (API): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose told the API after seeing Mahatma Gandhi this evening that he discussed with Gandhiji the Bengal situation, and particularly his plan for the formation of a free state of Bengal as an alternative to its partition into two provinces.

Mr. Bose expressed the belief that if the Congress High Command would accept his plan then it would be easier to persuade the League High Command to agree to Suhrawardy's scheme of United Bengal which was virtually the same as his own plan.

Repeating his demand for a United Bengal Mr. Bose said: "I have faith in my proposal and shall stick to it to the last. I shall meet other Congress leaders and explore all possibilities of preventing the partition of Bengal".

Asked why he objected to Bengal's remaining within the Indian Union, Mr. Bose said: "I do not say that Bengal should remain outside the Union. What I say is that only a free Bengal can decide her relations with the rest of India".

LORD SINHA FAVOURS BENGAL PARTITION

LONDON, May 31, (Reuter): Lord Sinha, the only Indian Peer, met Lord Ismay before he left for India and also Mr. Arthur Henderson Under-Secretary for State for India, with whom he discussed the present situation in India with particular reference to Bengal.

Lord Sinha told Reuter today "I stand for partition of Bengal. My recent visit to Calcutta has convinced me that Bengal must be partitioned for the benefit of Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Suhrawardy's latest demand for a united and independent Bengal is all humbug. Neither the Congress nor the Muslim League agree to this new demand of the Bengal Prime Minister. The present situation in Bengal is tense and I hope the Bengal Governor will take strong measures against those who demand Pakistan by force.

BARODA STANDS FOR UNITED INDIA

AHMEDABAD, May 31, (A. P. I.): "Baroda State stands for United India, and if India is divided, we shall join Hindustan", Sir Brojedra Lal Mitter, Dewan of Baroda declared in an interview today. Sir Brojendra arrived here from Abu 'en route' to Delhi to attend the leaders conference

"We intend to amend the Baroda constitution", said the Dewan referring to the constitutional reforms in the State. "We are waiting to see how things take shape. I had an amendment of the constitution ready, but in view of the recent events I withheld it".

Smaller States, Sir Brojendra said, must join a big State or form groups or be absorbed in British India. "Their rulers will be ill advised if they are still thinking of their rights and privileges".

S. I. STATES AND CONSEMBLY

MADRAS, May 31 (API): Pudukottah, Banganapalle and Sandur States have moved the Chamber of Princes and the Constituent Assembly to recognise their group as an independent unit and give them representation if the group might fall short of the required strength for such representation, says a Pudukottah message.

States Peoples Conference To Meet On June 11 And 12

NEW DELHI, May 31 (API): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All India States Peoples Conference will be held in New Delhi on June 11 and 12.

REFORMS IN REWA

Constitution Making Committee's Report Submitted To Ruler

JUBBULPORE, May 31 (API): The Constitution Making Committee appointed by the Maharaja of Rewa State in June last has submitted its reports for the Ruler's consideration and approval, it is learnt.

The Committee's recommendations include the immediate establishment of Legislative Assembly in the State with a majority of elected members, Cabinet with elected representatives from the Legislature in reasonable proporstion, the establishment of local Self-Government and a declaration of fundamental Rights based broadly on the lines of a draft by the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee also recommended, as an interim measure, the establishment of an advisory council with 22 elected and five nominated members to advise the Government on administrative affairs.

ULTIMATUM TO RLY. MEMBER

N. W. R. Union Demands Payment Of Overtime Wages

RAWALPINDI May 30. (API): The Secretary of the N.W Railway Union Rawalpindi Division, has sent a telegram to the Railway Member, Dr. John Mathai, conveying him the decision of the Council of Action of the Union to organise a two-hour stay-in strike on June 6, and also their decision to declare a general strike throughout the Division in case six months arrears of overtime due were not paid to them before June 5 next.

Protection For Special Steels Industry

OOTACAMUND, May 30 (API): The Indian Tariff Board which was enquiring into the claims for protection to the Special Steels Industry in the country is understood to have reached certain tentative conclusions on the question of assistance to be given to the industry.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Board, summing up the position at the conclusion of the sitting on Wednesday, is understood to have observed that the tentative conclusions that could be drawn and considered amounted to a protective duty of 30 per cent.

The fair selling price being fixed only for the first year and the protective scheme being in operation till the 31st March 1950, the fair selling price being made subject to revision later in the light of the then prevailing prices of the raw materials. Government, while disposing of their surplus stocks, should take into account the full manufacturing capacity of the indigenous manufacturer. It did not appear necessary to cancel import licences already issued as the indigenous manufacturer could be adequately protected by necessary duty.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty emphasised that these were merely tentative conclusions

INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS

The representatives of the Special Steels Industry wanted among other things:

(1) That the industry should be declared a protected industry,

(2) There should be removal of Tariff inequality,

(3) Refund of customs duty on alloys,

(4) Special assistance by Government meeting the difference in the cost of alloys,

(5) That the demand in the country should first be met by indigenous production, imports being permitted only to supplement it. All Government agencies like the Railways, should give Indian producers first opportunity to execute their orders

(6) A price preference of 15 per cent for the Indian materials,

(7) Cancellation of licences already granted for the import of such qualities of alloy tool and special steels as are likely to prejudice the consumption of indigenous steel.

The producers stated that provided the industry was assisted as above for a period of three years, it would be able to dispense with Government assistance to a great extent.

BENGAL-ASSAM TRAIN SERVICES DISLOCATED

CALCUTTA, May 31 (API): Train services to and from Sealdah, on the Bengal-Assam Railway, were dislocated for sometime this morning as the result of a token strike by the loco staff, states the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railway.

He adds: "The strike was staged as a protest against the arrest of a member of the loco staff in the Narkeldanga Colony. High railway officials, including the Chief Transportation Manager and the Chief Mechanical Engineer, rushed to the spot immediately and after proper investigation got the arrested person released.

All of the staff who temporarily suspended work resumed duties. The through train services were restored at about 11-30 in the morning and the suburban trains started running again by the early part of the afternoon".

NO POLITICS IN FOOD

Prof. Ranga Pleads For Economic Unity In India

LONDON, May 31 (Reuter): India would remain an economic unit and would not be divided in the way the Muslim League was demanding the partition of the country Prof. N G. Ranga, told a Press conference in London today. Prof Ranga who has been attending the International Federation of Agricultural Producers Conference at the Hague arrived in London recently on his way back to India early next week, said: "It is essential for her acute food problem for India to remain an economic unit and I am sure India will remain so."

"Food" Prof. Ranga continued "should be made available to all the nations in the world irrespective of colour and creed. There should be no politics on food."

He added that if Germany was today an economic unity millions of pounds of food could be saved and if Europe could become an economic unity, the world problem of food shortage could easily be solved

The world wheat conference held recently in London failed because of lack of economic unity among the nations.

(Continued from Col. 7)

sists in attacking violence as a means of effecting any lasting reform.

TRUSTEES AND TRUST

Q: You say that a Raja a Zamindar or a capitalist should be a trustee for the poor. Do you think that any such exists today? Or do you expect them to be so transformed?

ANS: I think that some very few exist even today, though not in the full sense of the term. They are certainly moving in that direction. It can, however, be asked whether the present Rajas and others can be expected to become trustees of the poor. If they do not become trustees of their own accord, force of circumstances will complete the reform unless they court utter destruction. When Panchayat Raj is established, public opinion will do what violence can never do. The present power of the zamindars, the capitalists and the Rajas can hold sway only as long as the common people do not realise their own strength. If the people non-co-operate with the evil of zamindari or capitalism, it must die of inanition. In Panchayat Raj only Panchayat will be obeyed and the Panchayat can only work through the law of their making.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

No Birla Raj Or Bhopal Raj In Free India

NEW DELHI, May 31 (API): Speaking after the prayer this evening Mahama Gandhi reminded the gathering that the previous evening he had said that in Free India they would neither have Birla Raj nor Nawab of Bhopal Raj. They would have Panchayat Raj. In Free India individuals did not count except as such. Therefore, in Kashmir it was not the Maharajah with his soldiery that would count, but the Muslims who were the vast majority there. The same thing applied to the rulers of Hyderabad, Bhopal, Travancore, Baroda and the rest.

He fervently hoped that the Hindu and Muslim Princes would not take sides. It would be an evil day if they did. The Princes, therefore, would be wisely advised if they joined the Constituent Assembly. If the British were sincere they would see to it that there was no Prince left, capable of doing mischief.

Having spoken of Princes Mahatma Gandhi then took the audience with him to a Harijan named Chakrayya, who had become a son to him in Sevagram and who died in a Bombay hospital three days ago. "He was a true and brave young man. He was trained after the model of basic education. His conduct was exemplary. He belonged to Andhra and had learnt Hindustani. He was a believer in nature cure and would have willingly given up his life if nature cure did not cure him of a tumour of the vrain, if Mahatma Gandhi had not intervened, and wanted him to undergo what proved to be a fatal operation in spite of all the care bestowed on him by the best surgeon in the hospital.

He was proud to be able to say that Chakrayya died with Ram Nam on his lips, whilst he was conscious. It was the deceased's ambition, if he had lived, to work amongst the Harijans of Andhra.

His putting Chakrayya's name side by side with the Princes had a meaning all its own, Mahatma Gandhi added.

League To Boycott District Board Elections In Bihar

PATNA, May 31 (API): The Muslim League has issued a mandate to its members to boycott the District Board elections in Bihar.

MAHATMA ON SOCIALIST WAY TO PEACE & PROGRESS

AHMEDABAD, June 1, (APA).—Mahatma Gandhi answering how to combat violence in today's "Harijan" writes:

"If the majority of the Muslims obey Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah a violent conflict should be out of the question, or if the majority of the Hindus take their stand on non-violence, no matter how much violence the Muslims use, it is bound to fail."

The question and answer column of the "Harijan" runs as follows:—

Q. The leaders and followers of the League do not believe in attaining their object through non-violence. In such circumstances how is it possible to melt their hearts or to convince them of the evil of violent action?

ANS: Violence can only be effectively met by non-violence This is an old established truth. The questioner does not really understand the working of non-violence. If he did he would have known that the weapon of violence, even if it was the atom bomb, became useless when matched against true non-violence. That very few understand how to wield this mighty weapon is true. It requires a lot of understanding and strength of mind. It is unlike what is needed in military schools and colleges. The difficulty one experiences in meeting himsa with 'ahimsa' arises from weakness of mind.

PAKISTAN AND PARTITION

Q. Today many people are beginning to feel that a clash, possibly of a violent character with the supporters of the League is inevitable. The Nationalists feel that until the League agrees to the partition of Bengal and the Punjab, its demand for Pakistan is unjust. What means should they adopt to meet the situation?

ANS: If the answer to the first question is held valid, the second question does not arise. However, the question may be discussed for a clearer understanding. If the majority of the Muslims obey Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah, a violent conflict should be out of the question. Or, if the majority of the Hindus take their stand on non-violence, no matter how much violence the Muslims use it is bound to fail. One thing, however, should be perfectly understood. The votaries of non-violence cannot harbour violence in thought, let alone the question of doing it. If Pakistan is wrong, partition of Bengal and the Punjab will not make it right. Two wrongs will not make one right.

SOCIALIST APPROACH

Q: The majority of the Socialists claim that if there was a Socialist Revolution the economic question will come to the forefront throwing the communal conflict in the background. Do you agree if such a revolution takes place, will it promote the establishment of the Kingdom of God which you call Ramarajya?

ANS: The economic conflict you envisage is likely to make the Hindu-Muslim tension less acute. Even the end of the Hindu-Muslim conflict will not be the end of slavery and the dawn of independence. All the weakness of society are bound to come to the surface. I do not see any reason to be unnecessarily upset about it. If we keep our balance at such a time, every tangle will be solved. As far as the economic question is concerned, it has to be solved in any case. Today there is gross economic inequality. The basis of Socialism is economic equality. There can be no Ramarajya in the present state of iniquitous inequalities in which a few role in riches and the mass do not get even enough to eat. I accepted the theory of Socialism even while I was in South Africa. My opposition to the Socialists and the others con-

(Continued in Col. 8)

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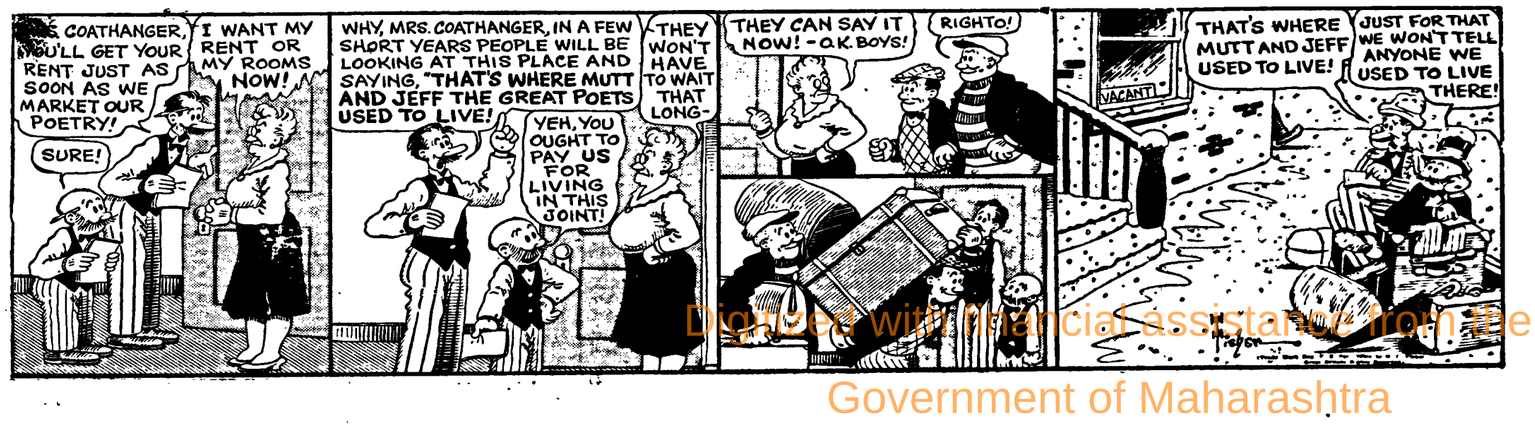
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Wanted a beautiful Gujarati Vaish girl for a very handsome, well-connected Gujarati bachelor aged 27, holding executive post in business in U.P. Income over Rs. 400/- p.m. No dowry demanded. Apply stating sub-caste, age, qualifications of the girl to Box No. 6032, "Bombay Chronicle."

Hindu rich widower, graduate, Government Officer, Pay 500/- age 32, invites matrimonial correspondence c/o Dr. Bhavalker, 773, Sadashiv, Poona (6000)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Technical Assistant for a Glass Factory with a minimum degree of B.Sc. Apply with full particulars stating experience to Box No. 3809, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted One L.E.E. or Holder of Electrical Supervisor's License. Apply immediately Kalpana Engineering Co., Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). (6056).

Wanted: Matrics, Non-Matrics for Sub-Agencies establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Indo Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (6057)

Wanted from June a Lady Graduate, preferably trained and a Sewing Mistress for a Girls' High School. Apply to the Principal G. T. Girls' High School, 162 Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (6052)

Wanted A Typist with good knowledge of English correspondence. Apply Crawford Market, P.O. Box No. 1146, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Arts and Science graduates for the New English (High) School, Honavar. Apply immediately stating terms to the Chairman, N. E. Society, Honavar, N. Kanara or Phone 41773. (6015)

Wanted Demonstrators in Physics and Biology Departments of Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay-19. Qualifications: For Physics, B.Sc. (with Principal Physics) and for Biology, B.Sc., (with Principal Botany and Sub. Zoology). Salary: Rs. 60/- P.M. plus Rs. 20/- as Dearness Allowance. Experienced men may be given higher start. Apply immediately Principal. 6055

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Science and Undergraduates, D.T. P.T. or Kandivali trained teachers. Good start for qualified and experienced teachers. Apply immediately to the Head Master M.V. English School, Sarsa. (Via Anand). (3738)

Wanted Youths for Newspaper work with good command over English language. Pay Rs. 50/- plus dearness allowance. Those who have passed Matriculation examination need apply in their own handwriting to the Manager, "The Bombay Chronicle." Interviews between noon and 1 p.m.

Wanted:—Candidates for training to serve as Signallers & Station Masters. Apply with stamp to: The Manager, Indian Railways Training School, Ambala City. (6031)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms" Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 6030

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Specialised and General Commerce Diploma Courses suitable for Graduates. Undergraduates and others. Enrolments proceeding for Preliminary lessons now for New Session commencing 9th June. Either personal or postal training. Call or write for Prospectus, 51 Esplanade Road. 6054

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Beginners keen to write Short Stories to supply the wide demand that exists in rapidly increasing number of Indian journals. Particulars from Box No 6011. "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Power-Looms immediately. Apply to Box No. 6044, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Agents and capable Salesmen, for rubber-glassware and toilet lines on Pay or Commission. Contact West End Industries, Limited, 557, Cheera Bazar, Bombay. (6050)

Wanted District Stockists throughout Bombay Presidency for our Sports goods. Most reasonable terms are offered to the parties willing to keep ready stock against payment. Lime & Co., 9, Mahabir Street, Beadon Road, Lahore. (6048)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
THE ELECTRIC GRID
DEPARTMENT
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Electrical Works under the following sections and will be received in the Office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, up to 12 noon 15th July, 1947:—

Specification No Elg. D. S. 2 comprising—

SECTION I—High tension and low tension sub-station equipments.
SECTION II—Part I—High tension transmission and low tension distribution line equipments.
SECTION II, Part II—Sub-station and special structures.
SECTION III—Street lighting equipments
SECTION IV—Service materials, lineman's tools, testing apparatus, etc.

for the electrification of Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Malvan and Vengurla towns and for some of the places in the Bulsar and Satara Talukas.

Specification and General conditions of contract can be had from the Office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on cash payment of Rs. 30 per set. Firms outside Bombay may, however, remit the amount to the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Applicants must be on approved list of either P.W.D. or Supply Department Contractors.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Dated 31st May, 1947.
P. B. ADVANI,
Electrical Commissioner
With the Government of Bombay.
Bombay.
3802

DISPOSALS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following:—

1. Hayat Saw Mill, (machinery and buildings only) located at Jhelum.
2. Plant and Machinery for the manufacture of Leakproof Linatex, Flexible and Flexatex Pipes and Sundry Linatex applications, located at Quilon, Travancore.

SUPERSCRIBE REFERENCE TENDER NO.:

For Item No. 1: DGD/SR-43552/CPM-1V.

For Item No. 2: DGD/SR-43438/CPM-1V.

LAST DATE DUE: By 4 p.m. on 24th June, 1947

OFFER TO REMAIN OPEN FOR ACCEPTANCE: Till 24th July 1947.

EARNEST MONEY: 10% of value offered deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Govt. Treasury, in favour of Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

TENDER FORMS: Giving details of machinery, buildings and plant together with permits to view the stores can be obtained from the Cashier, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi/Regional Commissioner Disposals Asst./Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore/Lahore and Madras and/Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Karachi on payment of Rs. 5/- each in cash/M.O./P.O.

Cheques will not be accepted either as price of tender forms or earnest money.

Sales are subject to conditions laid down in form Con. 117.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF DISPOSALS,
C.P. & M. Dte., New Delhi.
3782

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY
CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DIPLOMAS—18TH JULY 1947

A CONVOCATION for conferring Diplomas will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th JULY, 1947, at 3 p.m. The last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Diplomas is 10th June, 1947. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the College Office.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Hospital Avenue, Parel,
Bombay, 30th May, 1947.
3788

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on pay Rs. 110-10-200, plus daily T.A. of Rs. 3/-, only and on Commission basis for Fountain Pens and Smoking Pipes. Grand Commercial Manufactory, Sialkot City. 6034

Wanted Agents or Stockist for our Pearl & Nut Buttons. The Punjab Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). (5317)

Wanted Agents or Stockists for selling our Pearl and Horn Buttons apply to: The Chitra Button Factory, Dacca (Bengal). (5845)

Wanted Immediately Brokers, Commission Agents, Underwriters or persons having good influence and connections at their disposal for the fast selling shares of a public limited Film Company. Terms decent. Apply with full particulars to Post Box No. 6702, Khar, Bombay, 21. (6003)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000 Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST
Land And Bunders Department.

THE FOLLOWING PLOTS are to be leased and will be put up to auction in the Office of the undersigned at Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay at 3-0 p. m. on the dates mentioned below:—

Estate.	Plot No. or Description	Approx. Area in sq. yards.	User.	period of lease	Date of Auction
				Years.	
Frere Reclamation.	2 Plots at Jackeria Bunder Road	No. 8. 932 „ 9.1079	Shops residences and Godowns for storage of non-hazardous goods except cotton	99	11-6-47
Mazagaon Reclamation	Plot at Powder Works Bunder (Scindia's Shipyard) together with the shed standing thereon.	8340	Factory, Godowns for storage of non-hazardous goods, shops and Offices	30	11-6-47

2. Copies of full particulars and conditions of auction are obtainable from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupee one only (per estate).

3. The site plans and draft agreements to lease with forms of lease annexed may be seen at the office of the undersigned during the office hours on any working day except Saturdays.

H. G. DOSHI,
B.E., M.I.E.
Manager,
Land & Bunders.
Bombay, 2nd June 1947. (3786)

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

We Messrs. GOVINDARAM BROTHERS have been appointed as Lessees of the Famous Cine Laboratories, 160, Tardeo Road, No. 7, and have started operation in all its departments, from 1st June '47 at the above address.

GOVINDARAM BROS.

3791.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-2 (item rate) Form are invited for CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT SATARA, estimated to cost Rs. 2,09,136/- approximately and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division (No. 1), Poona 1, in his Office at Poona upto 3 P.M. (S.T.) on Wednesday 18th June, 1947, and will be opened on the same day. Rs. 2,091 as earnest money should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or nearest Government Treasury and the receipted chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate or Banker's certificate of financial stability without which the tender shall not be considered.

2. Blank tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- per copy from the above named office, during office hours on all working days upto Monday 16th June 1947, where the plans and contract documents can also be seen.

3. The Contractor shall quote the rates in words and figures and work out the amounts for each item and the total given at the end. No alteration in the form of the tender or in the schedule of quantities and no addition in the shape of special stipulation shall be permitted.

4. Tenders which do not fulfil any of the above conditions or those in the printed tender and are incomplete in any respect, will be rejected.

5. Acceptance of the tender rests with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) L. W. KALE,
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects Division (No. 1).
Office of the
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects,
Division (No. 1),
Central Buildings, Poona No. 1.
(3687)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
AUCTION NOTICE

SERVICEABLE empty gunny bags, Jaggery Gunny pieces etc. will be auctioned at 11 hours on 11-6-47 at Nasik Road Railway godown and at 11 hours on 15-6-47 at Bhusaval 'A' Railway Grainshop. Stocks may be inspected at site. Conditions governing auction will be available at the office of the Asst. Controller Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bhusaval. (3767)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi (North) invites tenders up to 3 P.M. on 23rd June, 1947, for Construction of 25 Units Mitra "A" type, 4 Units Mitra "B" type quarters, Station Building and one Gate Lodge at new Hamirpur station near Rampur Village on the Hamirpur Diversion in connection with the Bhimsen Khairada Restoration. The form of Tender, Schedules and conditions of Contract can be obtained from the office of the Divisional Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi (North), on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 8/- being made. These sums will not be refunded. 3797

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.

APPLICATIONS are invited preferably from Sindhis before 15-7-1947 for the post of DEMONSTRATOR IN ANATOMY AT THE DOW MEDICALL COLLEGE, KARACHI. AGE.—Ordinarily not more than 35 years on 15-7-1947, but may be relaxed upto 40 years. PAY.—Rs. 240-500. Private practice not allowed. QUALIFICATIONS.—A qualification prescribed in the first or second schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, or a higher qualification with experience of teaching Anatomy. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and UNCROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, Bombay, who will supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. (3783)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Nurses for a Mobile Hospital. The pay and allowances will be as follows:—

(1) For qualified Nurses (B. P. N. C.): pay Rs. 150/-; Compensatory allowance Rs. 30/- plus Interim Relief Rs. 10/- p. m. and dearness allowance admissible under existing rules.

(2) For ex-A.N.S. and I.M.N.S. (T): Pay Rs. 60/-; Compensatory allowance Rs. 20/-; other allowances Rs 25/-; Interim Relief Rs 10/- p. m and the dearness allowance admissible under existing rules.

Applications stating age, community, Province of domicile, qualifications, experience and enclosing copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent to the Assistant Director of Public Health, C.R.D., Poona, not later than 15th June, 1947. (3770)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE UNITED MINING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1947, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

To approve the modification in the Managing Agency Agreement as under:—

That in the event of the Company being nationalized being acquired by the Government whether Central or Provincial or in the event of the Company going into compulsory liquidation, the compensation payable to the Managing Agents under clause 16 of the aforesaid agreement shall be paid to them after the Shareholders have been paid off fully the capital contributed by them.

By order of the Board,
SHAH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1947. (3801)

GOVT. OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES.
Office Of The Director of Supplies, Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY, invites Tender No. Bom. 14 1 732 to reach him on or before 11 A.M. on 21-6-47 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 2 - (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No., full name and address of the remitter) for:

Description	Quantity. Nos.
Cap Boxes black sprayed enamelled 22G inside diameter 10.1/4" height of body 5" with constructions as per I.S. sample No. 1279 which can be seen in the sample room of this office during working hours.	2900

APPLICANTS not already on approved list of this Department or the late Deptt. of Supply, must give their banker's reference on application for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed. (3798)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitable candidates between 30-45 years of age for a Gazetted Post under Government. The post is temporary and likely to last for a period of about six months. Government servants are eligible.

Candidates should have sound knowledge of dealing with Kinematographic Equipments and allied stores such as generating plants, transformers, projectors, cine cameras and such other miscellaneous items of components, spares and specialised equipment, etc., etc. Pay according to qualifications between Rs. 450-1250 p.m. exclusive of allowances admissible. No Provident Fund benefits allowed.

The selected candidates will be required to work in Bombay, but may be posted anywhere in India. He will be entitled to such House Rent and Compensatory and Cost of Living Allowances as admissible under rules. The Selected Candidate will be required to join duty immediately.

Apply to Director of Administration, Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, not later than 14-6-1947. (3796)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CENTRAL GROUND WATER ORGANISATION.

THE FOURTH COURSE of Instruction at the Central Drilling School, Dhanauri, (near Roorkee) is likely to commence in about two months' time. Four candidates for training as Driller Engineers and thirty as Assistant Drillers/Drillers will be admitted. Briefly, admission qualifications are:

DRILLER ENGINEERS

(a) Degree in Engineering (Elec. & Mech.) or equivalent.
(b) Two years' practical experience in the operation and maintenance of heavy mechanical equipment.
(c) Physical fitness and good personality.
(d) Capacity to do hard manual labour.

ASSTT. DRILLERS DRILLERS.

(a) Good general education upto High School Standard. Preference will be given to candidates holding diploma and having practical experience in mechanical engineering.
(b) Capacity to undertake hard manual labour.

Duration of training is 9 months. Stipends will be granted during training on execution of bonds undertaking to serve for a minimum period of 5 years after completion of training if so required.

Training will be free except in the case of candidates from Commercial Firms and Railways who will be charged training fee at such rates as may be fixed by the Central Government.

Prospectus giving detailed information can be had from and applications giving qualifications, practical experience, date of birth, etc., may be sent to the Chairman, Central Ground Water Organisation, M. Block New Delhi, not later than the 7th July. (3792)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND

APPLICATIONS ARE invited preferably from natives of Bombay before 10-7-1947 for (1) 15 POSTS OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS and (2) 92 POSTS OF DEPUTY ENGINEERS, IN THE BOMBAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS. PAY.—Rs. 510-1020 for posts (1), and Rs. 170-500 for posts (2). In both cases officers will get dearness or cost of living allowance and compensatory local allowance admissible under the rules. QUALIFICATIONS.—FOR POSTS (1) B.E. (Civil) of Bombay University or equivalent or higher qualification; AND at least 5 years' experience in the construction of roads, bridges, buildings and irrigation works including major projects. FOR POSTS (2)—B.E. (Civil) of Bombay University or equivalent or higher qualification and PREFERABLY experience in the construction of roads, bridges, Irrigation Projects, etc. AGE.—Not less than 25 and not more than 58 years on 1-9-1947 for posts (1) and not less than 20 and not more than 58 on 1-9-1947 for posts (2). Separate applications should be made for posts (1) and (2). Application forms supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and for each form a Postal Order for Re. 1 - payable to "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," Bombay, who will supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. (3784)

M.S.J. COLLEGE
Bharatpur (Rajputana).

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts to be filled in from 15th July, 1947, in the grade of Rs. 250-15-400 -.

1. Professorship of Commerce and Economics. He must be M.A. in Economics and M.Com. in Commerce.
2. Professorship of English. The applicant must be a first or second class M.A. in English.
3. Professorship of History and Politics. Must be M.A. in History and M.A. in Politics. Candidates possessing research Degree will be preferred. Candidates must intimate their willingness or otherwise to be appointed as Senior Lecturers in the grade of 200-10-300. Applications stating age, Caste, qualifications, experience of teaching Degree classes, which must be at least 3 years and research with certified copies of testimonials must reach the Principal on or before 10th June next. (3790)

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the International Bank of India Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Cotton Exchange Building, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, on Saturday, 28th June 1947 at 3 P. M. for the purpose of considering the subjoined Resolution and if deemed fit for passing the same with or without modification as a special Resolution.

RESOLVED that the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,01,00,000 - (One crore and one lac) divided into 99,500 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 - each on which Rs. 50 - per share have been paid up and 1,500 ordinary shares issued as fully paid up in terms of the deferred shares conversion scheme to Rs. 30,75,000 - divided into 99,500 ordinary shares of Rs. 30 - each and 1,500 ordinary shares of Rs. 60 - each, and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from Rs. 100 - to Rs. 30 - each on 99,500 shares (which are partly paid up as aforesaid) and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the said ordinary shares to the extent of Rs. 50 - per share and returning to the holders of the said 99,500 shares a sum of Rs. 20 - per share and returning to the holders of the said 1,500 shares which are issued as fully paid up a sum of Rs. 40 - per share.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. PILANI,
Chairman.
(3812)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 6 posts of Headmasters in Fishery Schools in the mofussil. Two of the six posts will be allotted to candidates with Gujarati as their mother tongue, three of those with Marathi and one with Kanarese.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Minimum qualification Inter Science with Zoology but candidates holding the B.Sc. degree with Zoology will be preferred. Experience in teaching will be an additional qualification.

SCALE OF PAY:—Rs. 45-5-115-E.B.-5-145-E.B.-6-175. A higher initial salary of Rs. 75 will be granted to deserving candidates plus special pay of Rs. 10/- and Dearness Allowance according to rules.

Applications with testimonials, certificates of domicile, evidence of age, etc., should reach the undersigned not later than June 10, 1947.

S. B. SETNA.
Director of Fisheries.
Old Custom House Yard.
Bombay.
3793

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER Grainsh ps. G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form up to 3 P.M. on the 9th June, 1947, for the supply of groundnut oil at the Railway godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office 3803

FOR SALE

A FLOATING BRIDGE lying at Shekhadi harbour in the limits of the port of Kumbharu in the Janjira State. The bridge is made by connecting 7 iron drums together and its dimensions are as stated below:

LENGTH (on the surface)	..	44'-8"
BREADTH	...	7'-2"
HEIGHT	...	5'-1"
LENGTH (at the bottom)	...	35'-7"

Whoever intend to purchase the bridge should send their offers to the undersigned within two months from the date of this notice.

MOHIUDDIN,
Dewan,
Janjira State.
Dewan Office,
Janjira-Murud
29th May, 1947
3800

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1333 of 1947.

(1) ROBERT CHRISTOPHER GILES and (2) CECIL NIELS CAROE, both of Bombay British European Inhabitants, the former a Merchant, residing at Sethna House, Carmichael Road, Bombay, and the latter an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at 57C, Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Byculla Club, Byculla, Bombay, other than the Defendants. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) JOHN MARTIN BARRY GIBBONS, and (2) ARCHIBALD L. HUTSON, both of Bombay European Inhabitants, Merchants, the former residing at 11, Nepean Sea Road, and the latter residing at 13, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and on behalf of the Permanent Members of the Byculla Club opposing the Motion last mentioned in paragraph 6 of the plaint .. Defendants.

To,
The permanent Members of
The Byculla Club, Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dixit on the 13th day of May, 1947. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and for the benefit of the Members of the Byculla Club, Bombay, who voted in favour of the Motion passed at a General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, Bombay, held on the 28th January, 1947, that steps be taken to have the Club wound up against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and of the permanent Members of the Byculla Club opposing the aforesaid Motion and referred to in paragraph 6 of the Plaint herein praying for the following reliefs viz:—

(a) that an Order may be made for winding up of the said Club.
(b) That Messrs. A. F Ferguson and Co. or some other fit and proper person or persons may be appointed Liquidators.
(c) That such Liquidators may be directed to realise the assets of the Club and to receive from the Trustees thereof the moneys and properties of the Club in their hands to give a good discharge therefor.
(d) That the said Liquidators may be directed to pay and discharge all liabilities of the Club and distribute the surplus assets left thereafter (less their remuneration) amongst the permanent members of the Club living on the date of the Resolution to wind up referred to in para 6 of the Plaint herein and the legal personal representatives of those dying after that date in equal shares.
(e) That the costs of the suit may be provided for

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for 17th day of June, 1947.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1947.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. K. DASTUR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

A. R. NARAYAN IYER.
This 30th day of May, 1947.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(3794)

(For Further Notices See Page 2)

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